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Cambodia Assails Thais For Secret Guerrilla Link

Bangkok Profits From Trade Deal That Helps Prop Up Communists

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

TA-PHRAYA, Thailand — Not far from here, a few miles east across the border into Cambodia along a well-maintained dirt road, is a compound of spacious wooden homes and storehouses built by Thai contractors for a demanding client.

Foreign diplomats and United Nations peacekeepers say the client was Pol Pot, the leader of the Khmer Rouge, the Maoist-inspired guerrillas responsible for the deaths of more than a million Cambodians in the 1970s.

Khmer Rouge defectors say that one of the largest houses — one set on a scrub-covered hillside, with a small garden and a panoramic view back across the border into Thailand — served as the leader's own home during visits to the compound earlier this year.

Nearby is another large, airy wooden house. The defectors say that house served as the office of several members of the Royal Thai Army's Task Force 838, a squadron that worked secretly among the Khmer Rouge and served as the rebels' liaison to the Thai military.

The discovery of the Thai-built rebel compound in the village of Phnom Prak, which was still under construction when it was overrun by the Cambodian Army late this summer, is only part of the evidence of continued close ties between Thailand — through elements of its military, its police and its business community — and the guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge.

The relationship between the Thais and the Khmer Rouge dates from Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in 1978 and is built upon a mutually lucrative cross-border trade in lumber and gems and a mutual fear of neighboring Vietnam. It is of grave concern to diplomats in Cambodia and to Cambodia's new government.

Interviews with dozens of diplomats, UN peacekeepers and Cambodian and Thai officials, as well as a review of classified reports from the UN and foreign embassies, show that the relationship can now be documented to a degree not possible before and that it continues to threaten Cambodia's future.

The fears about the extent of the relationship grew this month with the discovery of a huge cache of Chinese-made weapons stored in Thai Army warehouses near the Cambodian border close to a Khmer Rouge stronghold. The discovery has revived suspicions that the Thai military may still be supplying arms to the rebels.

"We're very worried about the Thais," said Prince Norodom Sirivudh, Cambodia's new foreign minister, who has accused Thailand of "scandalous" behavior.

Despite a $2 billion UN peacekeeping operation that resulted last May in the most free and fair elections ever held in Cambodia, the civil war in that shattered nation is still not over. The threat from the Khmer Rouge has not disappeared.

"The Thais would have you believe that their relationship with the D.K. is over, but obviously it's not," said a Western diplomat stationed in Cambodia, using the initials for Democratic Kampuchea, the formal name of the Khmer Rouge. "The Thais remain the lifeline for the Khmer Rouge. And the victims are the Cambodian people. Unless the Thais shut them off, the Khmer Rouge could be around forever."

Diplomats and UN officials credit the year-old government of Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai of Thailand and his army commander, General Wimol Wongwanich, with an effort at least to distance Thailand from the Khmer Rouge.

"The prime minister states clearly what the policy is — no interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia — and he expects the military and other government agencies to carry out that order," said Aphisit Vejjajiva, the Thai government spokesman. General Wimol said flatly this month: "We do not support the Khmer Rouge. It is not the policy of the government and the army."

But Thailand's armed forces, which have a long history of independence from civilian control, are factionalized, and many Thai military

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Jack Dabaghian/Reuters

Israeli soldiers binding the hands of a Palestinian in Gaza City after rounding up youths suspected of throwing stones at the troops.

Israelis, PLO Fail to Break A Deadlock On Self-Rule

Norway Meeting Ends Inconclusively, Despite Reports of Headway

By William Schmidt
New York Times Service

OSLO — After two days of secret talks in a secluded country house near the Norwegian coast, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Palestinian negotiators went home late Sunday, short of an agreement to break the deadlock that has imperiled last September's historic Middle East peace accord.

But in a statement issued by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, the two sides agreed they would meet again in a few days, at an undisclosed location. A spokesman for the government here suggested some progress had been made during the sessions, which were cloaked in secrecy nearly as thick as the fog that obscured much of southern Norway on Sunday.

In deciding to return in Norway — the site of marathon talks earlier this year — the Israelis and the Palestinians apparently sought to rekindle the spirit of compromise and possibility that led to a succession of negotiating breakthroughs. They produced the landmark agreement signed on the White House lawn by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israel and the PLO were forced to postpone implementation of the first phase of the agreement last Sunday, after Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat failed to reach agreement in Cairo. Under the original agreement, Israel was to begin withdrawing its forces from the Gaza Strip and Jericho on Dec. 13 to make way for Palestinian authority.

At the time, the two men said they would meet again, probably this week, but now Israeli officials are insisting there will be no meeting with Mr. Arafat until negotiators have ironed out remaining differences over the accord.

In Jerusalem on Sunday, Mr. Rabin said he would not be bound by negotiating deadlines tied to his next session with the PLO leader. "There is no need to stand with a stopwatch," he said. "It is more important to ensure there is suitable understanding so the meeting will indeed be fruitful."

The major stumbling block in implementing the September accord is a dispute over whether Israel or the PLO will control international border crossings, connecting Gaza and Egypt and between Jericho and Jordan, the size of the Jericho area and security arrangements for Jewish settlements in Gaza.

Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv:

Asserting that the Law of Moses overshadows government policies in the Jewish state, a former chief rabbi of Israel said Sunday that Israeli soldiers must disobey any order to evacuate Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The call from Rabbi Shlomo Goren, who was Ashkenazic chief rabbi in the 1970s and chief military chaplain before that, was denounced by cabinet ministers at their weekly meeting, and some demanded a formal inquiry with an eye toward a possible court-martial. Rabbi

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Germany to Open '94 Cup vs. Bolivia

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — With Hollywood glamor supplementing the stars of a sport widely misunderstood in the United States, the 24 finalists were assigned Sunday to groups and venues for the 1994 World Cup, which soccer officials hope will create a renaissance for the game in this country.

The world's largest single-sport tournament will open June 17 in Chicago when Germany, the defending champion, meets Bolivia, making its first World Cup appearance in 44 years. The 52-game, nine-city tournament will culminate July 17 with the final at the Rose Bowl in the Los Angeles suburb of Pasadena.

The U.S. team, whose mission is to qualify for the second round and maintain American interest in the tournament, received a tougher draw than was expected. The United States must emerge from a Group A that includes Colombia, Switzerland and Romania. If not, for their home-field advantage, the Americans would be expected to finish last in this group.

Here is how the first-round groups will be arranged:

Group A — United States, Switzerland, Colombia, Romania.

Group B — Brazil, Russia, Cameroon, Sweden.

Group C — Germany, Bolivia, Spain, South Korea.

Group D — Argentina, Greece, Nigeria, Bulgaria.

Group E — Italy, Ireland, Norway, Mexico.

Group F — Belgium, Morocco, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia.

Groups A and B will play their first-round games in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit. Groups C and D will play in Chicago, Boston and Dallas. Groups E and F will play in East Rutherford, New Jersey; Orlando, Florida, and Washington, D.C.

After round-robin play, the top two teams from each group, plus four other teams, will advance to the single-elimination rounds beginning July 2.

The teams most likely to advance are Belgium and the Netherlands, which must overcome longshots Morocco and Saudi Arabia in Group F. Brazil and Italy might have a difficult time advancing from their groups.

Some teams were assigned to groups by FIFA, in order to spread the teams geographically. With the exception of Europe, which

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Kiosk

Germans Elect an Immigrant Mayor

POTSDAM, Germany (Reuters) — An Indian-born physician running as an independent was elected mayor of the small East German town of Altlandsberg on Sunday.

Ravindra Gujjula, who came to East Germany 20 years ago and is married to a German, received twice as many votes as his Christian Democratic opponent.

Mr. Gujjula won the runoff election with 617 votes out of the 948 ballots cast in the town of 3,000 that lies east of Berlin.

To run for office in the united Germany, Mr. Gujjula first had to become a German citizen. *Earlier article, Page 5*

SMALL BUSINESS

An American and a Czech translate their facility with languages and a growing Western presence in Prague into a modest but steady trade. Page 9

Winds of Change Are Shifting in Moscow

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In another strong signal of a shift against economic reform after the Russian elections, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin has been quoted as scathingly accusing Westernized reformers in his own cabinet of "poorly thought-out experiments" and a failure "to think about the people, for the sake of whom the reforms were started."

Mr. Chernomyrdin said the government would now focus less on tight monetary and spending controls, which would reduce Russia's high rate of inflation, and more on social protection and on state and private investment to create jobs.

Russian voters stunned their leaders a week ago by voting in substantial numbers for the ultranationalist politician Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky and for the Communist and Agrarian parties.

Expectations that pro-reform parties led by government ministers would win a majority in the lower house of Parliament were dashed, and Mr. Zhirinovsky will end up with the second-biggest bloc of seats there.

Speaking to the trade-union newspaper Trud in an interview published Saturday, Mr. Chernomyrdin blamed his reformist colleagues for the election results.

"We should face the truth and admit that many people voted not so much for a particular platform or party as against the hardships and mistakes of the current reforms," the prime minister said. "As many as 35 million Russians live below the poverty line, which means that some 30 percent of the electorate were potentially 'against.'"

"Naturally," Mr. Chernomyrdin continued, "any 'shock' methods must be precluded in the future."

That reference was to the economic policies of Yegor T. Gaidar, who is first deputy prime minister and leader of the reformist party Russia's Choice. He is also Mr. Chernomyrdin's predecessor, having been forced out of government a year ago by the old parliament.

Mr. Gaidar is considered the chief of the government's Westernized reformers, including Privatization Minister Anatoli B. Chubais and Finance Minister Boris G. Fyodorov, who are pressing for stepped-up reform as the best response to the economic misery felt by voters.

Mr. Chernomyrdin has clearly taken another view, something that President Boris N. Yeltsin may also choose to do when he finally speaks to his compatriots about the elections this week.

"The election defeat is a personal evaluation

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Agence France-Presse

UNDER WRAPS — A new statue of Mao will be unveiled in honor of the 100th anniversary of the late Chinese leader's birth on Dec. 26 in Shaoshan, his hometown.

Looting and the Good Life in Mogadishu

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Abdullahi Sheikh Mohammed is a looter and a thief, a free-lance gunman who wants no higher accolade than that his 3-year-old son follow in his violent footsteps.

His story is riveting precisely because it is not unique, but part of the human drama behind the ongoing violence that often seems inexplicable or even senseless.

Like many of the idlers on Mogadishu's streets — menacing young thugs with their Ray-Ban sunglasses and T-shirts — Mr. Mohammed came to the capital from the central region as a guerrilla fighter in the ragtag army that overthrew the longtime dictator Mohammed Siad Barre in January 1991. Like many of his compatriots who came to conquer the capital, he never left.

Before the civil war, he was a truck driver in Dusamareb, the home of the Somali militia leader Mohammed Farrah Aidid. "When the civil war started," Mr. Mohammed said, "I parked my car and picked up my gun." When he was just 20, he joined the fight at with his subclan, the Habr Gedir, and trained for seven months in guerrilla camps on the Ethiopian border.

He became a crew member on a "technical," the name given to the ubiquitous war machines on the streets of Mogadishu — Range Rovers or other all-terrain vehicles with the tops chopped off and mounted with heavy-caliber machine guns or anti-aircraft weapons. His unit entered the capital for the final attack and he was wounded in the assault on Villa Somalia, Mr. Siad Barre's palace. He still has the scars where a bullet entered his neck on the left side and exited from his back.

After three months in a makeshift clinic, Mr. Mohammed joined the fighting again, traveling south to Kismayo to battle the remnants of the Siad Barre army. By the time he returned to Mogadishu, the capital was at war with itself, with General Aidid engaged in shelling exchanges with his rival Mohammed Ali Mahdi, who had deemed himself interim Somali president, a position that General Aidid, supported by his Habr Gedir subclan, thought rightfully belonged to him.

"We were very upset at that war, we Somalis fighting ourselves," Mr. Mohammed said. But still he took part, joining a new technical crew that battled Mr. Ali Mahdi's Abgal subclan on the Green Line that divided the city.

The young troops were unpaid, and Mr. Mohammed and the other guerrillas turned to looting.

"We did not have any payment, so we looted

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	700 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	480 CFA	Senegal	480 CFA
Greece	280 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Ivory Coast	560 CFA	Tunisia	1.000 Din
Jordan	1 JD	Turkey	T.L. 10,000
Lebanon	US$ 1.50	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
		U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.10

India's Anti-Liquor Women Start a Social Revolution

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

HYDERABAD, India — The odds seemed overwhelming from the start: poor, illiterate village women taking on one of India's most powerful political lobbies and generations of rigid social codes.

But in a campaign hailed by many as India's first major grass-roots women's movement, some of this country's most destitute women have forced a large Indian state to ban the sale of cheap, government-produced liquor.

Women in hundreds of rural villages campaigned for 18 months to force the southern state of Andhra Pradesh to ban the liquor this fall. To do so, they battled the government liquor industry — and in many cases their husbands.

The anti-liquor movement has spread through a third of India's states and has emboldened tens of thousands of the country's most vulnerable women to launch a cultural revolution in the toughest bastion, their homes, standing up to domineering, abusive husbands.

"It is a victory with a very visible result: improvements in the lives of these rural women," said Ranjana Kumari, general secretary of the All India Women's Vigilance Committee, one of the groups that helped spur the movement. "It has given confidence and strength to women who never before had it."

Sociologists have called the protest movement a major breakthrough for women in a nation where women — particularly poor, rural women — are among the most repressed in the world.

"This is the first time there has been a movement led by rural women," said Ashis Nandy of New Delhi's Center for the Study of Developing Societies. "Previously, women's movements have been led mostly by women from the cities or the working class."

Success has not come easily. One women's leader was reportedly raped by thugs hired by local liquor contractors. Thousands of women have been clubbed by policemen trying to put down demonstrations, and the government has debated censoring the reading list of the literacy program credited with starting the anti-liquor agitation.

There has been more sobering fallout. In Andhra Pradesh, more than 50 men have died from drinking chemicals containing poisonous forms of alcohol in the two months since the state banned the sale of arrack, a liquor distilled

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Mixing of Rices Goes Against Grain in Japan

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan is finally allowing foreign rice inm the country. But having brought the rice to the people, can it get them to eat it?

Japan's Food Agency, which regulates rice distribution, fears that Japanese consumers will shun the strange-tasting and "obviously inferior" foreign rice. So to make sure the imported rice is eaten, the agency is thinking of mixing it with domestic rice rather than selling it separately.

But this idea has stirred up a tempest. Consumer groups oppose blending, saying there will be no way to escape ingesting foreign rice, which they believe is tainted with harmful chemicals. Chefs say it will be difficult in cook different types of rice in the same pot. And farmers say that adding foreign rice will ruin their carefully cultivated product — and their carefully cultivated reputation.

It would be a problem "if the good-tasting rice is mixed with the not-so-good-tasting rice from other countries," said Yoshihiro Sato, the president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, the powerful farm lobbying group. "The farmers are working very hard to produce good-tasting rice, but if it's not clearly marked, all their efforts will be in vain."

The immediate issue is what to do with up to 2 million metric tons of foreign rice, equivalent to 20 percent of annual consumption, that Japan is now importing on an emergency basis to cope with a shortage caused by the poorest harvest in decades.

But the issue of how to distribute foreign rice will also arise in 1995, when Japan permanently ends it ban on rice imports in accordance with the new world trade treaty under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The first shipment of 7,500 tons of emergency rice from the United States arrived in Kobe last week, and some Thai rice is already here. Sales of the imported rice are expected to begin in February.

The shipments are arriving at a time when shelves in some stores are bare because worried consumers are hoarding rice. Thefts of rice

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Q & A: Redefining U.S. Overseas Aid Programs

J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development — in Paris for an international conference on aid — discussed plans to redefine the rationale for America's foreign assistance with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What is your rationale for foreign aid?

A. To promote development that can be sustained over generations and which is consistent with our understanding of the relationship between a population of a country to its environment. We have set four goals for action: environment, population and health, economic growth, and democracy. We are looking for a stable, peaceful, more democratic world. We think that investments in prevention, by which I mean sustainable development, will help avoid the kinds of crisis that we are involved in now, such as Somalia and Haiti

Q. You have reversed the population policy of the Reagan-Bush years?

A. That's right. We are making a major effort to call the world's attention to the population problem. Ninety million a year added in the world's population is creating instability, it is destabilizing governments, and it is creating environmental degradation. It is not possible to sustain development and economic growth when you have a population that is much too large for the food supply.

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Q. Yet you are trimming your agency?

A. We are concentrating our efforts so that we can pursue sustainable development on a strategic and integrated basis.

Q. By pulling out of countries that don't meet your criteria?

A. Yes, we have announced that we are going to pull out of 21 countries. Some of them are graduating to the point where they are eligible for loan programs and can take advantage of more open trading patterns.

Q. Such as?

A. Costa Rica, Botswana, Tunisia. But we also are pulling out of countries that have not been good partners in the development process.

Q. Such as Zaire?

A. Yes, such as Zaire — countries that have not themselves invested in development. Countries that have corrupt governments or governments that simply have not been performing.

Q. And where your aid money ends up in Swiss banks?

A. That has happened. I think it has happened really as a result of the Cold War, because we felt that geopolitical considerations were more important than development.

Q. If the Cold War is over, what role does this leave for international aid?

A. It leaves us in the position where, if we are going to justify aid to our own public, we have to demonstrate that our investment contributes to their own well-being. For example, we spend over $100 billion a year on environmental protection in the United States and a lot less — $600 million — overseas. Yet the threat from environmental degradation eventually will come from overseas rather in our own country.

Q. When you strip from your budget fixed items like aid to Israel, Egypt and Russia, military assistance and aid to American schools overseas, there is not an awful lot left for straight humanitarian aid. Does this concern you?

A. It concerns me greatly. We are in the midst of discussions within the executive branch about this. We have managed to protect the amount that we provide to Africa, but Latin America and Asia have suffered from the reconfiguration of our aid budget.

But I really want to emphasize that the deficit reduction of the president has helped to spur our economy and we must keep on with that effort. If we do not, we are not going to have the economic growth that we hope eventually will give us a little more money.

Q. Are you moving away from ideological constraints on aid?

A. We are looking at countries that will allow their people to participate in the development of their society, that have accountability systems and are transparent in their own operations. Generally speaking that means they have at least committed themselves to a path of democracy of some sort. But this is not an ideological question. We now have the notion that countries can pursue human nature by developing their own forms of democracy, and not necessarily Western-style democracy.

Q. You would include respect for human rights?

A. I can assure you that that is a major element of our policy, and of our law. Anyone who is a gross violator of human rights is not eligible for aid.

Q. To what extent is your aid tied to jobs and economic development in the United States?

A. We have agreed with other nations not to force credits and loans on countries and then force them to purchase goods and services from our country. We would like our people to understand that when we can create economic growth in the developing world we are also creating opportunities for American exports and that creates American jobs.

Blast Shakes Ulster Peace Plan

Londonderry Bombing Is First Since Pact Was Unveiled

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

LONDON — As politicians pleaded, blustered and cajoled to win Catholic and Protestant hearts and minds, Northern Ireland saw a reminder Sunday that peace is not yet at hand: A large bomb rocked Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second city, causing no injuries but sending several people to the hospital in shock.

It was the first terrorist bombing in the province since last week's peace initiative by the British and Irish governments, in which they offered the outlawed Irish Republican Army a seat at the bargaining table within three months if it renounces violence.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast. Initial reports suggested it might have been an attack on a passing security patrol.

The bombing came at the end of a day in which three of the major figures in the struggle over the future of Northern Ireland made appeals to public opinion. Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland warned the IRA that it faced a tough crackdown if it rejected the peace overture. Prime Minister John Major sought to reassure Protestant loyalists that he was not selling them out. And Gerry Adams, leader of Sinn Fein — the IRA's political arm — said the peace initiative was flawed but still deserved further study.

Mr. Reynolds's warning came in an interview with the BBC. He said the IRA, which has been fighting for 25 years to drive the British out of Northern Ireland, would face tougher measures on both sides of the border if it passed up a "historic opportunity" for peace.

"If they said 'no' then the two governments would have to sit down and talk about the new situation and see what direction policy would take," Mr. Reynolds said.

He added: "The people on the ground would expect us to respond. After a period of such strong support expressed by people in both communities for peace there will be a revulsion at the resumption of full-scale violence again."

Those remarks seemed to bolster a separate report in London's Sunday Times that quoted British government sources as saying Mr. Major and Mr. Reynolds have agreed to launch a joint crackdown on the IRA if it rejects the peace offer.

Specifically, the Times said the Irish government had agreed to a beefed-up security presence on its side of the border with Northern Ireland. IRA gunmen and bombers are believed to use the frontier counties as a safe haven, nipping across the border to carry out actions and then back to hide.

The IRA said last Thursday it would take some time to consider the peace bid. The joint declaration flatly rejects the IRA's aim of a unilateral British withdrawal, saying that Northern Ireland will remain a part of Britain as long as the Protestant majority there wants to preserve the union.

But the declaration does put Britain firmly on record that it will not block Northern Ireland from uniting with the Irish Republic if that is what the majority wants.

Alan Lewis/The Associated Press

A British soldier allowing a girl in Belfast to peek through his rifle's telescopic sight during a search operation on Sunday.

East Bloc May Need Protection, Nunn Says

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The most influential member of Congress on military affairs said Sunday that the West should respond to any expansionist tendencies in Russia by expanding NATO's security umbrella.

At present, said Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, there is too little discussion among NATO members of either the financial resources needed to expand the alliance or the military strategy necessary to protect countries in the former East bloc.

These issues need to be raised in Brussels next month when the NATO leaders meet, the senator, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in a broadcast interview. Mr. Nunn is considered a leading expert on U.S.-Russian relations and NATO.

Some officials of NATO nations fear that expanding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will cause a backlash in Russia and among Russian nationalists who oppose expanding the alliance to include former Warsaw Pact nations. Mr. Nunn made it clear that he believed NATO needs time to assess carefully its future moves among East European countries.

Such East European nations as Poland and the Czech Republic are urgently seeking full NATO membership. The United States has responded with a plan called Partnership for Peace, which calls for increasing military links to NATO nations but no firm security guarantee.

Mr. Nunn said the message of NATO resolve to protect emerging democracies just outside Russia's borders was not aimed specifically at President Boris N. Yeltsin but at others in the Russian government.

"To the imperialists in Russia — not to Yeltsin, but to the imperialists — our message ought to be: 'The pace and scope of NATO expansion can well depend on Russian behavior,' " Mr. Nunn said.

"We want to work with Russia as long as it has responsible leadership moving toward democracy, market reform, and responsible internationally, and that means respecting the borders of the neighboring countries — all of them, not simply those that may be candidates for membership in NATO," Mr. Nunn said.

In addition to a message of partnership, he said, the West should make it clear that "we're also prepared to take steps to help preserve democracy and freedom in those countries that have it, including NATO membership."

U.S. officials have said that when President Bill Clinton meets in Moscow next month with Mr. Yeltsin, he will press for the early withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltics.

The recent Russian elections, in which the ultranationalist party led by Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky reaped surprising totals, will probably dominate the meeting, Mr. Nunn said.

The key question, he said, will be "the relationship in the future between NATO and the former Warsaw Pact, particularly Eastern Europe, the Baltics, but also Russia and the Ukraine and the other countries that were a part of the Warsaw Pact."

The Partnership for Peace proposal was to have been a central agenda item for the Brussels summit meeting, which begins Jan. 10. Although he said the plan was "a good starting point," Mr. Nunn also characterized it as "rather amorphous and vague."

Reacting to the Russian parliamentary elections, Mr. Nunn said that the views of Mr. Zhirinovsky, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, could not be dismissed.

"He's probably somewhere between Adolph Hitler and Charlie Chaplin, but we don't know which way he tilts," Mr. Nunn said.

The likelihood of the Liberal Democratic Party's directly affecting Russian policy in the short term is slim, the senator said.

"The danger," he added, "is if the economy doesn't get better in Russia, he could pose a real threat, or his type of leadership could pose a real threat, in the 1996 elections."

The next presidential election in Russia is set for 1996.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bhutto Says Acquittal of Husband In Kidnapping Case Vindicates Him

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — A Pakistani court on Sunday acquitted Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's husband, Asif Ali Zardari, of kidnapping — two years after he was charged.

Miss Bhutto said the decision had vindicated the honor of her husband, who is on bail facing a charge of extortion that he denies. Mr. Zardari had been accused of kidnapping a London-based Pakistani businessman and demanding a 10 million rupee ($333,000) ransom. Verdicts have yet to be announced on four other defendants charged in the same case.

"There was nothing in the case; it should not have been brought to the court," Mr. Zardari said at the Special Court for the Suppression of Terrorist Activities. Mr. Zardari has now been acquitted of 12 charges, including one of murder, filed shortly after his wife was dismissed as prime minister in August 1990.

Mr. Zardari "was falsely implicated in this case," the judge said in his verdict. He added, "It has been established beyond all doubts that at the time the alleged payment was made the applicant was visiting Bangladesh as a member of an entourage of the then-prime minister, Benazir Bhutto."

Algeria Sets Talks on Transition Rule

ALGIERS (AP) — Algeria's army-backed ruling council said Sunday that it would stay in power until Jan. 31, a month beyond schedule, while arranging a national conference that it hopes can end the country's political violence.

The five-man High State Committee, in power since a crackdown on Muslim fundamentalists began almost two years ago, said the national conference of about 50 political parties and civic organizations would be held Jan. 25-26. The conference is intended to draft a plan for a transitional government that would guide Algeria toward presidential and parliamentary elections within two or three years.

In the latest unrest, the police on Sunday reported that eight Muslim militants were killed by security forces on Friday and Saturday, while four civilians were killed by suspected extremists in the same period.

March Election Seems Likely in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Italy headed for a March general election on Sunday after lower house approval of the 1994 budget cleared the way for dissolution of the country's scandal-tainted Parliament. The bill goes on Monday for a third and final reading in the Senate, where approval is expected in the next few days.

Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi's austerity budget for 1994 is the last piece of major legislation requiring passage before President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro can dissolve Parliament.

Leopoldo Elia, electoral reform minister, said Sunday that the way was now clear for a March election — three years ahead of schedule. The most likely dates are either March 20 or 27. The final choice rests with Mr. Scalfaro, who said he intended to consult parliamentary leaders on when dissolve the two chambers and set a date.

Balladur Urged to Run for President

PARIS (Reuters) — Two leading members of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's government, following his strong showing in world trade talks, urged him on Sunday to announce his candidacy in the 1995 presidential elections.

In separate interviews François Leotard, the defense minister, and Simone Veil, minister of social affairs, endorsed the prime minister to succeed President François Mitterrand, a Socialist.

Mr. Balladur, who leads a huge center-right majority in Parliament, is riding high in popularity rankings but has refused to say whether he will run. "I think Mr. Balladur has the necessary qualities to put himself forward," Mr. Leotard said, "and to say 'I have the intention of continuing what I have started.' "

Taiwan-China Hijacker Talks Stall

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan and China remained deadlocked on the repatriation of Chinese hijackers during talks in Taipei on Sunday and shelved further discussion of the issue until later this week, a Taiwanese negotiator said.

Taiwan wants to reserve the right not to repatriate some hijackers if it determines that they have valid political or religious motives. China has said all hijackers should be returned without exception. Chinese asylum-seekers have hijacked nine airliners to Taipei since April.

The issue has become a major irritant in relations between the two sides, separated since Taiwan's Nationalist government lost the Chinese civil war in 1949 and fled to the island.

TRAVEL UPDATE

2 U.S.-London Routes Announced

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Transportation Department has announced that Nashville, Tennessee and the Raleigh-Durham area of North Carolina will be the takeoff points for new air routes to London by American Airlines.

Service must begin by May 26. Losers in the competition were Delta Air Lines and Salt Lake City, Utah, which Delta had proposed for the London route.

Several London railroad stations were closed Sunday by a bomb scare five days after a suspected IRA bomb exploded on a busy track just west of the capital, the police said. *(Reuters)*

Strollers were warned to stay off several Brittany beaches on Sunday as French explosives experts searched for dangerous detonators that washed ashore by the hundreds. The devices were Swedish-made, but officials had no explanation for how they fetched up on the beaches. *(AP)*

Burma's military junta says it is hoping to attract tourists by promoting island-hopping, golfing and even skiing holidays. During the unrest of 1987-88, the number of tourists dropped from 50,000 to just over 5,000. By last year, the number of tourists had increased to about 11,000. *(AFP)*

Splendid China, a $100 million theme park that features miniature replicas of Chinese monuments and landmarks, has opened in Kissimmee, Florida, near Disney World. *(AP)*

Sun not snow: By a ratio of 2 to 1, Americans would rather spend their end-of-year holidays somewhere sunny and warm rather than cold and snowy, according to a nationwide survey of 500 people by ABC News and Money magazine. The preference for sun varied little across gender lines and political affiliations, and age seemed to be the biggest predictor of preference. Seventy percent of those older than 35 preferred a sunny holiday, while those between the ages of 18 and 35 were almost equally split between the two choices. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Malawi.

THURSDAY: Guatemala, Japan.

FRIDAY: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Portugal, Sweden, Vatican City.

SATURDAY: *All countries except:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Macedonia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somali, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Serbs Flock to Parliamentary Vote

Milosevic's Socialists Appear to Be Short of a Majority

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — The people of Serbia voted for the third time in three years on Sunday after an often bizarre parliamentary election campaign in which alleged war criminals traded allegations of murder and profiteering, all sides doled out massive amounts of food for votes and Yugoslavia's inflation rate hit about 100,000 percent a month.

Although President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia was not on the ballot, the vote was essentially a popularity contest for the Balkans leader who has brought poverty to his people while he has created the conditions for realizing the Serbian nationalist dream of uniting — by force and wily diplomacy — the 10 million Serbs scattered throughout what used to be Yugoslavia.

[Early results showed Mr. Milosevic's Socialist Party winning but only with a slight margin and largely because of a disunited opposition, Reuters reported. But the results also showed that Mr. Milosevic was falling short of his target to secure a majority in parliament that would enable the Socialists to form their own government and avoid a coalition. The first unofficial results came from 30 polling stations across Serbia. There are about 10,000 polling stations.

[The Socialists were winning close to 30 percent of the votes counted, the headquarters of the opposition bloc DEPOS and the Democratic Party reported. The opposition as a whole was winning three to one if their votes were counted together, they said. But in the campaigning the opposition parties did not all stick together, meaning their votes have been split.

[DEPOS, led by Vuk Draskovic, and the Democratic Party, headed by Zoran Djindzic, were trailing behind the Socialists by a few percentage points each. DEPOS and the Democratic Party together have so far won about 45 percent of the votes counted. The next best placed are the extreme nationalist Radical Party and the Democratic Party of Serbia which together account for about 25 percent.]

Official results of Sunday's vote, expected Monday, will have important implications not just for Serbia's 7 million voters but for the war in Bosnia and the tense standoff in Croatia, where Serbian paramilitary forces backed by Mr. Milosevic's government and army have seized huge chunks of territory and declared independent states.

A new round of peace talks is scheduled to begin Tuesday in Geneva between the three warring factions in Bosnia — Muslims, Croats and Serbs, and officials from Croatia and Yugoslavia.

If Mr. Milosevic's Socialist Party of Serbia wins a majority of the parliament's 250 seats, Western diplomats say the Serbian president will be in a stronger position to pressure Bosnian Serbs to give more concessions to the Bosnian Muslims and thus bring the two sides closer to a deal to divide Bosnia into three mini-states.

Mr. Milosevic is believed to be anxious to conclude a deal in Bosnia because only peace there will ensure the lifting of stringent international economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, the two remaining republics of Yugoslavia.

If the Serbian opposition makes substantial gains, Bosnia's Muslims will most probably delay agreement on a peace plan to see if political chaos ensues in Serbia — a development that would strengthen their hand.

Voting Sunday, Mr. Milosevic warned that the elections must give Serbia a "stable parliament, free of obstructions." The president dissolved parliament and called early elections in October after opposition parties threatened him with a vote of no confidence. At the time, the Socialists held 101 seats.

A series of polls completed in the last week of the election showed no party gaining a clear majority. Several polls indicated that the opposition might have enough to form a coalition government.

Prince Edward Is Reported Ready to Marry

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prince Edward, 29, youngest son of Queen Elizabeth II, is to marry a 28-year-old financial adviser in the coming year, Andrew Morton, who chronicles the doings of royalty, said Sunday in the weekly News of the World.

Buckingham Palace, following customary practice, refused to comment.

Mr. Morton, who wrote the best-selling biography of the Princess of Wales, "Diana, Her True Story," said a palace confidante confirmed that the prince had been going out with Sophie Rhys-Jones for more than three months.

Miss Rhys-Jones comes from the London suburbs. Her father is an office worker. She is reported to have met the prince in August when she was working for a public relations company organizing a charity gala.

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STATESIDE / WHO GETS WHAT ?

In Debate on Welfare Reform, Aid to Aliens Is Up for Grabs

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Members of the Clinton administration welfare task force have held internal discussions about cutting welfare benefits to noncitizens who are in the country legally as one way to pay for welfare reform programs, according to administration sources.

The issue is so potentially divisive that the 33-member interagency task force that has been drafting welfare reform options made no mention of noncitizens in its most recent draft, which is confidential. The group is drawing up options for President Bill Clinton to consider as he attempts to put into practice his campaign pledge to "end welfare as we know it."

The White House domestic policy adviser, Bruce Reed, a co-chairman of the task force, declined to comment on the discussions about welfare benefits for noncitizens, saying it was "premature" to talk about funding measures before the task force completed its work on broad policy changes.

But administration sources said that reducing benefits to noncitizens has been discussed extensively among some task force members as a potential source of money for costly reforms. Among these is a proposal to create community service jobs for welfare recipients who are forced off the rolls at the end of a proposed two-year limit for public assistance.

The sources said that as a House Republican welfare reform plan, which includes cutting aid to legal immigrants, advances next year, the administration is likely to come under increasing pressure to publicly address the issue. Mr. Clinton has taken no public position on it so far.

Affected would be hundreds of thousands of legal immigrants, refugees and other noncitizens who are added to the welfare rolls each year and who, according to the Congressional Budget Office, will receive $21.3 billion in federal public assistance in four major categories in the next five years.

The categories are Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, food stamps and Aid to Families With Dependent Children, the main cash assistance program.

Other estimates of combined state and federal assistance for legal noncitizens range as high as $11 billion a year.

Although illegal aliens, also called undocumented immigrants, are ineligible for public assistance, their U.S.-born children can receive benefits.

The package of welfare changes unveiled last month by House Republicans proposed ending welfare for most noncitizens under age 75. That cutback would be put into effect after a one-year adjustment period and would save as much as $8 billion in the fifth year, according to a Congressional Budget Office estimate.

The congressional analysts said that in the five years, halting aid to noncitizens would save a total of $9.4 billion in Supplemental Security Income, $8.1 billion in Medicaid, $2.8 billion in food stamps and $1 billion in Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Republican strategists in Congress said that if the administration proposed a package of welfare reforms without cutting benefits to noncitizens, they would make it a major issue in the welfare debate.

Under current law, an immigrant can qualify for benefits after a three-year period during which his or her sponsors are deemed liable for support.

Proposals have ranged from extending the sponsors' liability to 15 years, as suggested by the conservative Heritage Foundation, to eliminating it altogether except for the most elderly recipients, as proposed in the bill by House Republicans.

Critics of the current system say that many elderly immigrants sponsored by their children apply for Supplemental Security Income and other benefits during their first three years here and start receiving benefits as soon as the period in which their sponsors are deemed liable ends.

About two-thirds of the immigrants receiving aid live in California, New York and Florida, and most come from Mexico, the Philippines, Cuba, the former Soviet Union and China.

In 1992, immigrants admitted to the United States numbered 810,635, about 445,000 of whom were sponsored by family members.

The House debate in October was marked by emotionally charged exchanges between lawmakers — a situation advocates on both sides of the issue said could be a preview of what will come if the Clinton administration attempts to cut benefits to noncitizens.

During the debate, Representative Nancy L. Johnson, Republican of Connecticut, condemned what she called "an exploitation of our welfare system that is not in harmony with America's values."

John Kuntz/Reuters

Joseph E. Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, piling up handguns turned in by Atlanta residents. The group offered a $50 food certificate or $35 cash for each weapon.

As Laws Tighten, Gun Sales Boom

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frightened by mass shootings and other seemingly random crimes and worried that new gun-control laws may make it all but impossible to obtain a firearm, many Americans are rushing to buy pistols, rifles and shotguns.

Firearms dealers, in informal interviews from coast to coast, reported a surge in sales in recent weeks, often to record levels.

Some manufacturers said they were having trouble keeping up with demand and, as a result, prices for some guns are soaring.

Many purchasers said they had never contemplated owning a gun until recent mass shootings focused their attention on the crime problem. They were finally moved to make a purchase, they say, upon learning that Congress had passed one gun-control law, the Brady law, and that President Bill Clinton was pushing for other laws.

"I wanted to be able to come and get it when I wanted to get it," Diana Skaggs, a secretary, said at Greer Gun and Pawn in Greer, South Carolina, as she paid $401 for a 9mm pistol, her first weapon, and two boxes of bullets.

Personal safety has become a major issue with Ms. Skaggs, not just because of violence elsewhere. A few nights ago in her neighborhood she heard a man screaming out in the darkness for help.

Other gun buyers, mainly collectors and recreational shooters, say they are rushing to make a purchase because they fear new regulations may outlaw or sharply curtail sales of the particular guns they want.

"I collect guns and I'm trying to beat our president before he makes it so I can't get one," Nathan Ellis, a heating and air-conditioning installer of Jacksonville, Arkansas, said while cradling a newly purchased assault rifle at Don's Weaponry in North Little Rock.

He described the purchase as "an investment," noting that the gun he had just bought for $269 sold for $179 several weeks earlier.

There are no comprehensive national figures on just how much gun sales have surged in the last few months. But a random sampling of dealers across the country produced numerous reports of month-to-month increases of 50 percent to 100 percent.

POLITICAL NOTES

For Aspin, a Door Swings Open to Beijing

WASHINGTON — The White House has confirmed the possibility of Les Aspin's becoming U.S. ambassador to China after his resignation as defense secretary becomes effective next month.

"I think that door is open," the White House chief of staff, Thomas F. McLarty said when asked whether Mr. Aspin would become envoy to Beijing, during an interview on ABC-TV.

He said the door was open "to a number of opportunities in this administration, perhaps including that one." *(Reuters)*

Surgeon General's Son Sought in Drug Case

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The son of Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders, who suggested two weeks ago that the government consider legalizing drugs to reduce crime, is being sought by the police here on a drug charge.

The police issued an arrest warrant last week for Kevin Maurice Elders, 28, for possession of cocaine. Police said over the weekend that an arrest was expected soon.

In a telephone interview from his home, Mr. Elders denied the charge and suggested that it was a politically motivated response to his mother's remarks that the crime rate could be reduced if drugs were legalized. *(NYT)*

Clinton Joins the Christmas Shopping Mob

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton went Christmas shopping over the weekend. He went to a complex of stores at the Union Station train depot on Capitol Hill with two old Arkansas friends: Webb Hubbell, who is assistant U.S. attorney general, and Marsha Scott, director of presidential correspondence. Mr. Clinton's last shopping spree, a week ago in New York, created bedlam and chaos. The scene this time was much calmer.

His first stop was a store called Platypus. The president used a Visa card to buy two artsy picture frames at $32 each, a lollypop and some shortbread cookies. He marveled at a large miniature train set, recalling his own train set from boyhood days, then paid cash for $2.96 worth of tea bags at the Made in America store. Moving on to a hat store called The Proper Topper, Mr. Clinton whipped out the Visa card again to buy a black velvet hat at $34.98. *(Reuters)*

Quote / Unquote

Professor Fred Greenstein of Princeton University, a leading scholar on the presidency, discussing the resignation last week of Les Aspin as secretary of defense: "It's a little bit breathtaking by the standards of the rest of the year. It was one of those things where the knives don't show, and everyone is in sync. It almost sounds like some other presidency." *(LAT)*

Away From Politics

- The fatal shooting of three people in Washington has brought the number of slayings there this year to 454, surpassing the total of 451 for all of last year and dashing the hopes of city leaders who had looked for a continued downturn in violence. Last year marked the first decline in the number of homicides since a wave of killings began building in 1986.
- A treasure ship that sank in 1784 has been discovered in 300 feet of water about 50 miles off Louisiana, and part of the cargo has been recovered, the finders said. The vessel, El Cazador, had been sent by Spain from New Orleans to pick up Mexican coins; it vanished after leaving Veracruz. The ship's manifest listed 450,000 pesos.
- The former sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives, Jack Russ, has been sentenced to two years in prison, the first criminal penalty imposed in connection with the House Bank scandal. Mr. Russ, who supervised the now-defunct bank for a decade, had pleaded guilty to three felonies. Only an embezzlement charge for cashing $75,300 in 17 bad checks of his own was directly related to the House Bank.
- An agreement to help restore the endangered Everglades ecosystem has fallen apart. The agreement in principle between government and farmers concerned the cleanup of phosphorous-laden water discharged from Florida sugar and vegetable farms. Negotiations over details reached an impasse and the two sides apparently will have to go back to court.
- A 4-year-old boy was hit by a bullet as he and his mother waited for a train at a suburban San Francisco railroad station. The boy, Dupre Butler, was in serious but stable condition after surgery, but will recover, a hospital official said. The police said it appeared that the boy had not been targeted, but rather had been hit by a stray bullet. They had no information on who the gunman might have been or why he was shooting.
- Drivers of heavy trucks and buses must remove radar detectors from their vehicles by Jan. 19 under an order issued by the Federal Highway Administration. Enforcement and penalties have been left to states.
- An off-duty New York police officer was shot and seriously wounded in a gun battle with a man who wanted his sheepskin jacket, the police said.

WP, NYT, Reuters

AMERICAN TOPICS

Murderous Punks Puzzle Old Convicts

Professional criminals serving long sentences say they are shocked at the sheer murderousness of today's lawbreakers, the Los Angeles Times reports. They say they are perplexed by crimes that end up in shootings even if the victims cooperate

Today's new breed, criminologists agree, is younger, more violent, and ready to kill.

Albert Cardarelli, a criminologist at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, says, "It's this viciousness, this unpredictability on the part of the criminal that is frightening people so much."

Robert Dacy, 65, who is serving a life term for kidnapping, says that "in the old days if a guy killed someone he would sometimes show some remorse."

"These guys today will just look through you and say: 'Yeah, I blew him away. So what?' "

Today, a third of all homicides are committed by strangers rather than friends and relatives, compared with roughly one-tenth 20 years ago.

About People

For her first Christmas in the White House, neither **Hillary Rodham Clinton** nor any of her family will be cooking Christmas dinner, Mrs. Clinton told The New York Times. They have a kitchen staff to do it for them. She said that this thrills both her mother, Dorothy Rodham, and her mother-in-law, Virginia Kelly. "As my mother said, she's spent 70 years cooking," Mrs. Clinton said. "I've only spent 40 years and then I had lots of help, but it's kind of an odd feeling, in a way, not to be doing it." The Clintons will have a traditional Christmas dinner with family and friends.

Short Takes

Home economics classes across the United States are attracting more and more boys who want to learn how to become good parents or cook pasta, The New York Times reports. Until recently, "home ec" had been almost strictly for girls. Now, more women are holding jobs and men are helping more around the house. Of the estimated 5.3 million pupils in home economics classes this year, 41.5 percent are boys; in 1968 it was 4.2 percent.

Convicted by a jury of cruelty to animals after his dog was found virtually starved, Jimmy Hall, 34, a laborer in Baytown, Texas, was sentenced to a weekend in jail on a diet of bread and water. When found, prosecutors said, his German shepherd dog — Alsatian is another name for the breed — had lost half his weight. Harris County Judge Michael Peters said, "I wanted him to go through a similar kind of situation."

Portraits of Authors No Better Than Ever

"Author photos are awful," says Dick Teresi in The New York Times Book Review. The clichés for book-jacket portraits haven't changed in a generation: Women writers are all too often posed in front of a body of water or a tree. Men stand in front of a bookshelf, or pose with chin in hand.

In recent books, the likes of John Updike, David Halberstam and Dominick Dunn "all lean forward uncomfortably," chins or cheeks on hands — "presumably their own hands." Tom Wicker and Saul Bellow have both "positioned themselves in front of bookshelves."

Why the chin-in-hand pose? Was it inspired by Auguste Rodin? Not necessarily, says George Lange, a portrait photographer. "The pose probably goes back to the days when exposure times for film were very long. It was a way to steady the subject's head."

Some clichés have all but disappeared. For male writers, "the pipe and tweed jacket are gone." And "with the advent of computers, the typewriter is missing from most modern author photos."

But many an author still poses with his or her dog or cat.

Another standby is "backlit women with big hair," says Gerald Howard, an editor at W.W. Norton, to depict the authors of "shopping and fornicating fiction."

Arthur Higbee

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Christopher Firm On North Korea

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher has indicated that the Clinton administration intends not only to stop the development of North Korea's still-primitive nuclear weapons program, but also to roll back whatever progress it has made so far.

The United States cannot accept any form of nuclear weapons program in North Korea, Mr. Christopher said at a meeting with reporters here.

He said the ultimate goal of U.S. foreign policy was to ensure a Korean Peninsula without nuclear weapons.

"We in no sense are tolerating a nuclear program in North Korea," he said. It was the clearest indication to date that the Clinton administration intended to ask the North Korean government to give up or dismantle what it has already produced in its nuclear program.

Last week Secretary of Defense Les Aspin had appeared to suggest that the United States might be able to live indefinitely with North Korea's nuclear program at its current, early stage of development.

U.S. intelligence officials have estimated that the Pyongyang government has the material to produce one to two crude nuclear weapons, using plutonium that was processed after a nuclear facility was closed in 1989.

"Whatever happened in 1989, the situation is not deteriorating now," Mr. Aspin said in his final television appearance before his resignation on Wednesday.

The North Koreans, he said, "are not developing more plutonium." He said these conclusions were based on U.S. intelligence collection.

■ Several Bombs Already?

North Korea possesses several small nuclear bombs and the means of delivering and exploding them, Reuters quoted a Hong Kong newspaper as reporting Sunday.

The Sunday Morning Post, in a report from Beijing, gave as its source two senior European diplomats based in Beijing who had just returned from Pyongyang.

"North Korea has, in our opinion, the full capacity to enrich natural uranium and graphite of North Korean origin, and has built several kilo-sized bombs," the newspaper quoted a Western diplomat as writing in a report. "We established, as well, that testing sites exist."

North Korea's "secret crater-like test site is on the banks of the Kuryong River," the newspaper said, close to a nuclear reactor at Yonghyon 95 kilometers (60 miles) north of Pyongyang.

The envoys concluded that the North Koreans had perfected ignition devices for nuclear weapons and had adapted their Scud-B missiles to carry weapons of mass destruction.

Choo Youn Kong/Agence France-Presse

SCUFFLE IN SEOUL — Korean students clashing with the police in support of angry farmers who object to the importation of rice.

RICE: *Proposal to Mix Stirs Up a Tempest in Japan*

Continued from Page 1

from farmers' warehouses have become a problem.

But considering that the foreign rice is being brought in to relieve a shortage, it is not exactly being welcomed warmly.

Some television reports have compared the ships bearing foreign rice to the black ships of Commodore Matthew Perry that ended Japan's isolation from the world in the 1850s.

Skeptics, meanwhile, wonder whether the real reason the government wants to blend rice is to prevent consumers from being able to eat pure foreign rice and discover that it is not foul-tasting or poisonous after all.

Some evidence that the Japanese might actually develop a liking for the imported product emerged Friday, when the Food Agency conducted a blind tasting.

Seventeen representatives of consumer groups, restaurants, rice retailers and cooking schools were invited to eat 10 unmarked samples of rice. Eijiro Hata, the minister of agriculture, also took a few bites.

There were two samples of pure Japanese rice and one each of California, Thai and Chinese rice. The other five samples were blends of two different kinds of rice.

The verdict: "Overall, people were surprised that foreign rice was unexpectedly good," a Food Agency official said.

California rice, which is of the short-grained variety that Japanese prefer, was rated particularly highly, according to some people who took part in the tasting. Thai long-grained rice, however, did not stick together and was dry, they said.

The blends of Japanese and foreign rice also fared well, giving the agency support for its idea.

"We feel sufficiently confident now that people seemed to have not noticed much difference in taste when up to 20 or 30 percent foreign rice is blended in," said Junshi Umezu, director of the demand and supply division of the Food Agency.

CAMBODIA: *'Scandalous' Thais*

Continued from Page 1

and police commanders along the border are known to ignore orders from Bangkok when they see the chance to cash in on a cross-border trade worth tens of millions of dollars a year.

For years, the relationship between the Thais and the guerrillas along the border was the stuff of rumor and sometimes wild speculation. Many people suspected what was going on, but few had the evidence to prove it, since border areas were routinely closed to foreigners by the Thai armed forces.

But that changed in 1991 when a UN peacekeeping force arrived in Cambodia and sent soldiers and civilian workers to the border.

They gathered what they say are the first reliable reports of what had been suspected for so long — of Thai soldiers providing transportation, medical care and other support for the rebels, sometimes during battle; of Thai loggers and gem merchants at work in Khmer Rouge-held territory in multi-million-dollar business ventures in violation of international sanctions against the guerrillas.

The Thais maintained their contacts with the Khmer Rouge even as the rebels' principal patron, China, was cutting them off in support of the UN peacekeeping process. The UN frequently praised China for its cooperation in isolating the guerrillas.

Although the Khmer Rouge have been weakened by recent defections, the rebels continue to control nearly one-fifth of the Cambodian countryside, a vast stock of weapons and an army of an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 troops.

In Asian financial circles, it is widely reported that the Khmer Rouge have deposited millions of dollars in Thai banks — more than enough, it is thought, for the rebels to continue the fight indefinitely.

WOMEN: *An Uprising in India*

Continued from Page 1

from sugar cane and commonly drunk in villages and urban slums.

Cheap alcohol "was an issue over which thousands of women who had never entered public life before were willing to join protest movements," wrote Bharat Dogra, a columnist of the daily Hindustan Times.

The protest began in a handful of villages where women in a government literacy program read a fictitious story about a young heroine who mobilized women in her village to close the local liquor shop where husbands passed evenings spending money on liquor rather than on food for their families.

Many of the women recognized themselves in the story, and began discussing the domestic violence that came with their husbands' drunkenness. Informal surveys indicate that as many as 90 percent of the men in some villages have serious alcohol problems and routinely beat their wives and children.

The village women began attacking liquor shops, pouring the booze into the streets and shaving the heads of men found drunk there. In some villages, women hung skirts outside liquor shops that refused to close. Groups of women seized drunken patrons, wrapped the skirts around them and paraded them through villages on donkeys to humiliate them.

In a nation beset with the conflicts of caste and religion, the movement also produced an unexpected bonding among previously hostile groups. High caste and lower caste village women, who previously never would have shared a meal, overcame prejudice to work side by side. In one village, when police tried to accuse Sikhs involved in the protest movement of being terrorists, Hindu villagers raced to their defense. In many areas, Hindus and Muslims jointly shut down liquor shops.

The government was a main target of the campaign. For several years, it has produced arrack and promoted consumption. The clear alcohol, usually flavored with red chili pepper, was sold in small, plastic packets for the equivalent of about six to eight cents each, making it affordable for landless agricultural workers who earn about 40 cents a day.

In October, Andhra Pradesh not only banned the government-produced arrack, but also barred the sale of any liquor on the first of the month and Tuesdays, paydays for agricultural laborers. Districts in some other states have curtailed the sale of arrack, and protest rallies are continuing in about eight states.

Women's rights organizations say the protest campaign has spawned a far more important change in the daily lives of rural women, who traditionally are not allowed to voice dissent in their own households, much less interfere in the personal matters of other families.

"Women are not only stopping the hands of their own husbands," Miss Kumari said. "If they hear any unpleasant shouting or beatings, neighborhood women come together to stop it."

Men, facing pressure from their wives, children and neighbors, are "lying low," she said.

Floating Hotel Checks Out

Reuters

PHNOM PENH — The luxury Phnom Penh Floating Hotel upped anchor and moved upstream on Sunday after losing a battle with the Cambodian government over its prime riverside location.

Two large tugs were seen towing the 102-room Thai-owned hotel, a former car ferry, up the Tonle Sap river, reportedly to a site a few hundred meters past the debris of warehouses knocked down as part of a project to beautify the capital's riverfront.

The government said the hotel blocked the view from the river of the royal palace

Guinea Vote Proceeds Despite Deadly Attacks

The Associated Press

CONAKRY, Guinea — Attackers stabbed three people to death and burned down two voting stations on Sunday, but the violence did not stop thousands from voting in Guinea's first presidential election.

Opposition candidates challenging the Guinea leader, General Lansana Conté, had threatened to disrupt the election, asserting that irregularities in registering voters and delays in issuing electoral cards would not allow a free ballot.

BOOKS

STAY ME, OH COMFORT ME: Journals and Stories, 1933-1941

By M. F. K. Fisher. 338 pages. $23. Pantheon.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

THE year is 1933. The place is Southern California — a family ranch in Whittier, a vacation place at Laguna Beach. The writer is M. F. K. Fisher before she became "M. F. K. Fisher," while she is still a young, snippy, discontented wife writing a journal because life had become intolerable. M. F. K. had married a nice enough poet, Al Fisher, two years before. They'd spent two swell years in Dijon while he studied for a French doctorate and wrote an epic poem, "The Ghost in the Uoderblows."

Reality hits the couple when they come home. The Depression is in full swing; the Fishers have to live with her family — either together in Whittier or alone, down at the Laguna house. Fisher, for all she'd learned how to "live" in France, has become a daughter again, and the wife of a very unemployed poet. She expresses her frustrations, even then, in terms of food: "One of the reasons I am glad to go to Laguna tomorrow . . . is that then it will be easy to eat simply, of milk and lettuce and yeast and vegetables. . . . If I don't go to Laguna but stay here and continue to eat potatoes and rice pudding and cakes, I shall be even sorrier. Because rather than make an effort, and not even a great effort, I shall continue to eat what mother orders for her cuisine."

And Fisher consoles herself with food: "This week I made many quarts of chili sauce and Baltimore relish, for some reason. The reason, I suppose, is my weakness for old, odorous recipes. . . . I feel like a cloud of vinegar fumes." She is still just a wife, and she's beginning to get fed up with her husband. There's another man she's been in correspondence with, Dillwyn Parrish, and when Parrish's marriage breaks up, M. F. K. and Al Fisher follow him to Vevey, where they all plan to live together. They buy a beautiful house; M. F. K. and Parrish marry.

Then cruel disaster strikes. Parrish suffers an embolism, loses a leg. He and his new wife move back to Southern California, to Hemet, just a horseback jaunt from where the annual "Ramona" play is mounted.

People who don't know the works of M. F. K. Fisher, particularly the "food" books ("Serve It Forth," "Consider the Oyster" etc.), will be saying "so what?" to all this. But those of us who learned to cook and think and eat and be food snobs from Fisher will get out all those volumes and cross-check what she was doing when she first wrote down her recipe for prune roast (in "How to Cook a Wolf") and when she mentioned it again — as part of a perfect dinner for six — in "The Gastronomical Me."

And, as you watch the years, seven years, roll by in this journal "Stay Me, Oh Comfort Me," you watch an unfocused, unhappy wife turn into a woman-in-love, and then a suffering woman, and then an accomplished writer and artist. It's an amazing thing to see — that her material was there all the time. What turned her into Fisher the writer? Was it the devotion she felt for her second husband? The stamina that she was able to show as Parrish suffered so horribly and then died?

This early journal serves another function. It gives equal weight to Dijon and Laguna, Vevey and Whittier, Mont Peleron and Eagle Rock. While citizens of Eastern cities may feel at home in beautiful-but-gray Paris and London, Southern California, with its parched hills and smoky herbs and vivid wild flowers, is geographical cousin to European country living. With all her talk of milk-and-lettuce, the young Fisher saw that it was possible and appropriate to live a sophisticated gastronomic life in Hemet, of all places, using the fruits and vegetables and even flowers that came easily to hand.

More important, to women anyway, Fisher showed that it was possible to start with what you had (in her case, a love of food, a snippy disposition, a passion for being "special") and make your living from it.

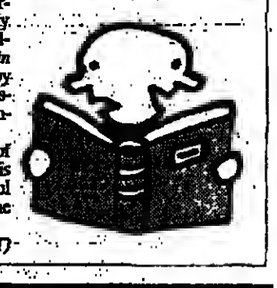
Carolyn See's reviews appear regularly in The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY RE READING

● Hannelore Rönsch, the German minister in charge of family affairs and senior citizens, is reading *"Fremd im eigenen Haus: Mein Leben im anderen Deutschland"* by Rainer Eppelmann, defense minister in the last East German government.

"The suffering and repression of those who lived in the GDR is described alongside the wonderful democratic freedoms that led to the reunification of Germany."

(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE American Contract Bridge League's Fall National Championships, the 65th in the series, began in Seattle on Nov. 19. Thousands of players assembled for 10 days of competition deciding seven major titles and a host of minor ones.

An earlier contest for the Presidential suite at the Sheraton Hotel here was settled diplomatically. Barbara Nodelman, president of the American Contract Bridge League, continued to occupy the suite, but the label on the door was transferred to the slightly smaller suite occupied by the President of South Korea, who was attending the Asian leaders' conference with President Clinton.

Many of the pairs were recalling notable deals from the Summer Nationals in Washington. Milt Steinfeld of Westfield, New Jersey, had the rare experience of making a slam without a trump in his hand.

The bidding, as shown, was unusual. When he overcalled three spades with four clubs, his partner, Haskell Deutsch of Cranford, New Jersey, used Blackwood. This was the modern variety, and South had two key cards, the diamond ace and the king of the presumed trump suit, clubs.

Six no-trump would have been unbeatable from either side of the table, but when North bid six hearts the contract was in theoretical jeopardy. It naturally did not occur to West that he ought to lead a club and give his partner a ruff. He led a spade, and East took the ace and returned a diamond.

South took the ace, crossed to the dummy by ruffing a spade winner, and played trumps. When the jack fell, he heaved a sigh of relief and claimed the slam.

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ A K Q 10 9 8 5
◇ Q 8
♣ A 9 5

WEST	EAST (D)
♠ 6 2	♠ A J 7 6 5 4 3
♡ J 7 4	♡ 6 3 2
◇ K J 9 7 4 2	◇ 10 8 5
♣ Q 7	♣ —

SOUTH
♠ K Q 9
♡ —
◇ A 3
♣ K J 10 8 6 4 3 2

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
3 ♣	4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♡	Pass	6 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade eight.

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Canada and Native Leaders Sign Pact

Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Native leaders and government officials on Canada's west coast have forged a comprehensive power-sharing agreement that could defuse the international environmental protest against logging practices in Clayoquot Sound, on the Pacific coast of Vancouver Island.

Premier Mike Harcourt of British Columbia, whose government has been rattled for months by daily blockades and arrests along logging roads in Clayoquot Sound, described the accord as a "historic development." Even Mr. Harcourt's antagonists in the environmental movement have reacted with tentative expressions of support. Queen Elizabeth II is party to the "government-to-government" deal signed with the chiefs of the Hawiih of Clayoquot Sound, an ad hoc assembly of First Nations, or Indian tribes, that have long sought to regain control over their traditional forests.

The accord gives the First Nations 5 of 10 seats, and veto power, on a new forest management board governing broad areas of land use in Clayoquot Sound. Theoretically the board will have power to curtail or deny logging permits in a vast region of old-growth cedar and hemlock that has been described by environmentalists as one of the last remaining rainforests in the world, and one of the most threatened by unchecked logging.

Tajik Prime Minister Quits

Agence France-Presse

DUSHANBE, Tajikistan — Prime Minister Abdumalik Abulajanov has resigned because of differences with the president on economic policy.

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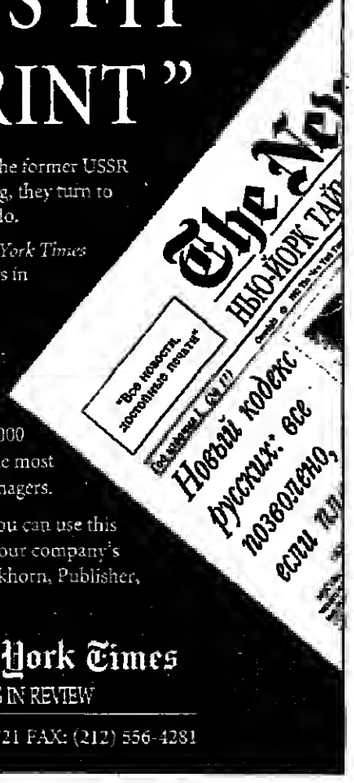

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U.S. Hardens Stand On Iraq in Move to Keep UN Oil Ban

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Hardening its position toward Saddam Hussein's government, the Clinton administration wants to impose tough new requirements for lifting the United Nations ban on Iraqi oil exports.

The United States is urging other members of the Security Council to insist that Iraq recognize Kuwait as an independent country and stop persecuting dissident Kurds and Shiite Muslims.

These conditions would be in addition to the council's demands, made at the end of the Gulf war, that Iraq disarm and let the UN monitor its military industries.

The U.S. position, supported by Britain, France and Russia, three of the council's other four permanent members, stems from mistrust of Mr. Saddam, officials said. It makes it less likely than seemed to be the case a few months ago that Iraq will start selling oil again soon. The position of China, the fifth permanent member, is not known.

Over the last year, the price of oil has dropped from about $19 a barrel to about $14.50. This was mainly because of weak demand but also because the market concluded that Iraq was trying to strike a deal with the Security Council that would allow it to sell oil again.

The tougher U.S. policy could lead to a rise in prices.

Setting out the administration's position in an interview Friday, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, called for "a two-phased approach" to lifting the ban on Iraqi oil sales.

First, she said, Rolf Ekeus, head of the UN commission overseeing Iraq's disarmament, must certify that Iraq has abandoned its nuclear, chemical and biological weapon programs as called for in Security Council Resolution 687.

The special commission must also show, she said, that it is able to monitor Iraqi industry to make sure Iraq does not try to make such weapons again.

"I've said we want a proven track record of six to 12 months' monitoring," Mrs. Albright said.

But in addition, she said, Iraq's compliance with other Security Council resolutions must be taken into account in "any assessment of its readiness to rejoin society."

This means the Iraqi president must give "clear evidence of respect for Kuwait's borders" and also "show respect for his own people" by ending his blockade of the Kurds in the north and his attacks against dissident Shiite Muslims in the south.

This summer, Mr. Ekeus got a green light from Washington, Paris and London before going to Baghdad to try to persuade Iraqi officials their best chance of getting the oil embargo lifted was by cooperating with the disarmament requirements imposed at the end of the Gulf War.

Mr. Ekeus based his talks on a literal reading of Resolution 687, which says the ban on foreign countries' buying Iraqi oil "shall have no further force or effect" once the council decides Iraq has complied fully with its disarmament demands.

Iraq would thus be free to resume oil exports, and reap billions of dollars in revenue, though the Security Council is expected to insist that a third of the money be used as compensation for victims of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

But U.S. officials now argue that the council is effectively being asked to judge the likelihood that Mr. Saddam will continue respecting those provisions after the ban on oil sales is lifted.

Gennadi Galperin/Reuters

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany, right, threw snowballs Sunday with his counterpart, Andrei V. Kozyrev, in Vladimir, Russia.

East Germans Vote Communists Down

Reuters

POTSDAM, Germany — East German voters rejected reformed Communist candidates for local offices on Sunday, turning back their bids for mayor in three key cities in the state of Brandenburg, an exit poll said.

The Party of Democratic Socialism candidate in Potsdam, Rolf Kutzmutz, who has acknowledged links with the East German Stasi security police, lost his bid to become mayor of the state capital. Mr. Kutzmutz got 44 percent of the vote against 56 percent for the Social Democrat incumbent, Horst Gramlich, the exit poll showed.

In the first round of voting in Potsdam two weeks ago, Mr. Gramlich won only 29 percent of the vote while Mr. Kutzmutz received 45 percent.

The exit poll, by a voter survey organization, Infas, showed that other Democratic Socialist candidates also failed in mayoralty races in Brandenburg and Cottbus.

In Melle, meanwhile, the police blamed racist attackers Sunday for a parcel bomb that blew off the hand of an ethnic Albanian and injured three members of his family.

A spokesman said the family, originally from Kosovo in Yugoslavia, had lived in this West German town for 22 years and was fully integrated into the local community.

The 32-year-old man lost a hand when the bomb, contained in a radio sent to the family's home, exploded. The man's other hand was badly mutilated, and he was being treated in a hospital, along with three other family members.

"We have found no clues as to who sent the bomb," a police spokesman said. "We are exploring all possibilities but have to assume that the motive was racist."

Security officials have been concerned that a wave of letter bomb attacks in Austria last week, which injured four people, could spill over the border to Germany.

In Potsdam on Saturday, neo-Nazi thugs stormed through leftist youth clubs, waving swastikas and brandishing baseball bats, officials said. The Interior Ministry of Brandenburg said one person was hurt after being struck with a bat in Potsdam.

Police arrested three of the attackers.

In Wustrau, 30 to 40 neo-Nazis barged into a club waving prohibited Nazi banners and symbols such as swastikas. They damaged furniture and fled when police arrived.

RUSSIA: *Winds of Change Are Shifting in Moscow*

Continued from Page 1

of Gaidar's work, not as a representative of the whole government, but as the person responsible for the Economy Ministry," Mr. Chernomyrdin said. "The same goes for Chubais. It's his personal defeat. So they should think it over hard. They have a lot to think about now."

In essence, Mr. Chernomyrdin seemed to be suggesting that Mr. Gaidar and Mr. Chubais resign.

If they have a lot to think about, as Mr. Chernoymrdin put it, so does the West. The United States and other Western countries have generally approached Russian economic reform through the International Monetary Fund, which is known for its emphasis on controlling inflation through controls on government spending. Last week, Vice President Al Gore criticized the fund and its member nations for insensitivity to the plight of Russians who lost their jobs because of sharp cuts in Russian military spending.

The IMF argues that its loans can be useful only if Russia achieves genuine economic stability. Unofficially, IMF officials say that if the Clinton administration and the West now want to start a welfare program to keep Russian workers employed and happy, they should do it directly.

It is inevitable, senior diplomats said, that the Group of Seven major industrialized countries review their policy toward Russia. If a significant shift takes place in Russian policy, the West may decide to concentrate less on aid to the government than on aid directly aimed at the growing private sector.

■ Gore Meets With Kohl

In Oggersheim, Germany, Mr. Gore urged Chancellor Helmut Kohl to support accelerated economic aid for Russia and conveyed confidence in Russia's commitment to reform, The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Kohl gave no indication after the two-hour discussion on Saturday that he agreed with Washington's view that the West must ease its terms for providing new loans to Russia by international lending institutions. The two met at Mr. Kohl's home here, 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of Frankfurt.

ISRAEL: *PLO Talks End*

Continued from Page 1

Goren, 76, holds the rank of major general in the army reserve.

Mr. Rabin, a former army chief of staff, called the rabbi's words "very severe," and Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, also a general in the reserve, said they incite soldiers to "rebel against the government."

But Rabbi Goren replied that the guiding imperative "first of all is to obey the Law of Moses."

"Any other orders that contradict the orders of Moses is a rebellion against Moses, against the Torah and against Judaism," he said.

"The command to settle the Land of Israel is greater than all the commandments put together," he said on Israel television.

For now, the dispute is an academic one because the government insists that, despite its agreement with the Palestinians on a transfer of authority in the occupied territories, it has no plans to dismantle the 140 Jewish settlements and evacuate their roughly 130,000 residents. But some ministers and other senior officials leave no doubt that they consider the Jewish towns in the West Bank and Gaza to be obstacles to peace agreements with the Arabs, and so suspicions run high among settlers and their supporters that evacuation orders are only a matter of time.

SOMALIA: *Came to Fight and Stayed to Loot, While Seeking the Good Life in Mogadishu*

Continued from Page 1

the food and money that people had left behind," he said. "I can't remember when I started. When we were fighting in the central region, we didn't know anything about looting. But when we came into Mogadishu, we saw everybody else was doing it."

They stole cars, they stole food, they looted the capital's port and its airport, and they raided the homes of former government officials who had fled the guerrillas. And when there was little left to loot from Somalis, they turned to the offices of relief agencies and hospitals.

When the fighting stopped, Mr. Mohammed continued to loot, and he now displays his bounty, including a white Toyota taken from its previous owner at gunpoint.

"Sometimes it occurs to me that these things don't belong to me," he said. "But I couldn't stop." The only reason he does not loot as much now as before, he said, was that there is little left to steal. "There is nothing lootable here," he said with disdain.

When he isn't looting, he is fighting. He joined the Habr Gedir skirmish against the rival Abgal and Hawadle factions after an aborted "peace march" degenerated into a new round of clan warfare in November. A month earlier, on Oct. 3, he joined in the battle in the Bakara market neighborhood that left 18 U.S. soldiers dead.

His personal arsenal includes several AK-47 assault rifles, a rocket-propelled grenade launcher and a 106mm recoilless rifle. Most of the weapons stay buried, he said, but are readily accessible should fighting erupt. He said he can dig them up in less than 30 minutes.

He has seen at least 15 friends killed, he said, most of them in the Oct. 3 battle that several estimates say left hundreds of Somalis dead. Other friends are maimed, some are missing.

Despite the harshness of life as a bandit and gunman, Mr. Mohammed seems undeterred when asked what the future holds for his 3-year-old son and 2-year-old daughter.

"I hope they will follow my way and do what I have done," he said. Does that include stealing and looting from others? he is asked.

"Yes," he said, with a hint of a smile. "If Somalia keeps on in this bad situation, then I will advise them to be like me."

Schools Dispute Rattles French Power-Sharing

Reuters

PARIS — The first serious clash in France's left-right power-sharing has rekindled a century-old "schools war" between state and private education — an issue that has proved sensitive enough in the past to bring down governments.

A new law passed by the conservative government, increasing state aid to private schools, has angered President François Mitterrand, a Socialist. Observers say that his relationship with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur has plunged to its lowest point in their nine months of "cohabitation."

The issue at the center of the clash is one of the hottest of France's political agenda — the tradition separating the state and religion in schools.

Since the introduction in 1882 of nonreligious, free education for all, France has been divided over how much the state should contribute to mainly Roman Catholic-run independent schools.

Conservatives say that Socialist mayors have been particularly reluctant to fund repair work on private school buildings in their towns.

In 1984, hundreds of thousands of parents and teachers from private schools marched in enormous demonstrations that helped provoke the fall of the then-Socialist government. About 20 percent of French pupils go to private schools.

That 1984 administration, serving under Mr. Mitterrand, had sought to limit the funding of private schools and bring them into line with the public, secular sector.

In an editorial Sunday, the Journal du Dimanche compared the quarrel between the Socialist president and the Gaullist prime minister to a marital dispute: "People thought that the hatchet had been buried and that the belligerents were exhausted.

Observers suggest that Mr. Mitterrand has not forgotten the 1984 defeat. The law approved last week removing a 143-year limit on local authority spending on private schools, may rally his Socialist party, in disarray since its March general election defeat.

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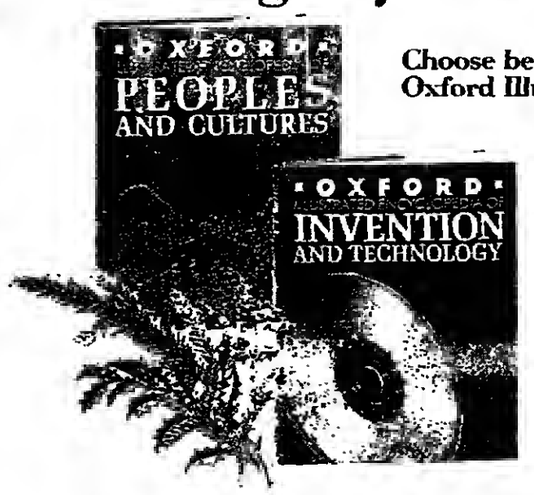

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The Challenge in Russia

Questions for Clinton

Bill Clinton bas dismissed Vladimir Zhirinovsky's surprisingly strong showing as a protest vote by Russians who may not have known much about him. But the support for this virulent nationalist may reflect more than the mood of the moment. Many Russians fear radical reform and respond to the appeal of nationalism. They share Mr. Zhirinovsky's nostalgia for the good old days of empire when Russia kept "lesser breeds" under heel. To head him off, Boris Yeltsin may preacb more populism and nationalism himself. That will make Americans uneasy and frighten Poles, Czechs and others in Russia's neighborhood.

Mr. Zhirinovsky's showing raises two important issues for the Clinton administration. Should it continue to push for economic reforms that could jeopardize the reformers' political survival by identifying them too closely with the West and hy increasing misery among the Russian people? And what should it do to reassure jittery East Europeans —extend NATO membership to them, at the risk of an anti-Western reaction in Russia?

Mr. Zhirinovsky's 78 seats will give him a loud but not decisive voice in the new 450-member State Duma, the lower house of parliament. The Communist party and its rural ally, the Agrarian Party, will have another sizable bloc. While these two parties will resist reform, they are less likely to form a feared "Red-Brown" coalition with Mr. Zhirinovsky than to hold themselves out as an alternative to him and to the democratic reformers. The threat from the far right and old left may finally compel the reformers to coalesce, but it will probably strengthen the gradualists. Indeed, some reformers are backtracking. The United States has no need to push a particular pace or brand of economic reform. It can back reformers of all stripes so long as they do not return Russia to its old autocratic ways.

Washington must also do much more to reassure Eastern Europe. The best approach is to lower barriers to trade and immigration and open the door to closer security cooperation. But it is provocative to talk about NATO membership prematurely. It is vital to keep NATO intact as insurance in case Russia really becomes belligerent; NATO does not need another divisive debate now.

For now, East Europeans have at least as much to fear from one another as from Russia. The resurgence of Russian nationalism is a long way from reviving the Red Army and moving to restore the empire. Extending NATO's security guarantee to Eastern Europe now while excluding Russia would only fire up Russian nationalism and weaken Russia's reformers. And Americans are no more ready to commit their troops in Eastern Europe than they were eager to intervene in Bosnia.

Past Western appeasement that led to the dismemberment of Eastern Europe half a century ago hangs heavy on the hearts and minds of many East Europeans. But the appeasers of the 1930s faced a Hitler already in power. Today's challenge is to keep a new Hitler from taking power, in Russia or elsewhere. That means reassuring East Europeans without isolating Russia and undermining its reformers.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Encourage Reformers

In response to the ominous election returns from Russia, the West now needs to think hard and fast. Simply increasing foreign aid is not going to be good enough. It is hard to provide aid without any conditions, and the conditions that seem merely good economics in Washington may be read as gross and intolerable interference in Moscow. A lot of Russian voters evidently believe that foreign meddling in their economy has played a large part in the sharp decline of their standard of living. That is a major part of the explanation of the big vote for Vladimir Zhirinovsky's wild nationalism.

Aiding Russia is complicated by the chicken-and-egg dilemma that has arisen. Russia is potentially a rich country with many resources, including a highly educated population. But to develop a market economy it needs a legal structure with commercial laws clarifying the rights of ownership. That has been blocked so far by parliamentary reaction to economic decline.

As the composition of the new parliament becomes clearer, the prospects for this kind of legislation — a radical departure from 76 years of communism — do not seem much improved. The committed reformers will have the largest single bloc in the new Duma, but they will hold only about one-third of the seats. The old Communist party and its allies will hold one-fourth, and Mr. Zhirinovsky's far-right Liberal Democratic party perhaps one-sixth. The rest? Mostly fence sitters of various sorts. It is not easy to see a solid majority to enact urgently needed legal reforms.

Optimists argue that the millions of votes for Mr. Zhirinovsky reflect only the distress generated by a falling standard of living. Maybe, but there is another possibility: that Russian nationalism is alive and as strong as ever, untouched by any democratic experience. It is hard to think of any country that has given up an empire without substantial political consequences at bome. Mr. Zhirinovsky and the people who think like him may be a part of the Russian landscape for a long time, regardless of economic progress.

The collapse of the Soviet Union two years ago was only the beginning of a revolution that will continue until Russia has come to a more stable political order than these elections seem to have produced. Foreigners cannot determine the course of the events ahead. But foreign influences have been important in most of the great revolutions, from those two centuries ago in America and in France through the first Russian revolution. For better or worse, depending on the intelligence brought to bear on them, foreign influences will make a difference in the Russians' second revolution as it now develops.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Neutralize Zhirinovsky With East-West Economics

By Charles S. Maier

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Imagine a country that has recently undergone devastating inflation, humiliation of its military, territorial losses, large-scale unemployment and an attempted coup d'état. It gives about 25 percent of its vote to xenopbobic and authoritarian parties that claim fundamental hostility to its fragile constitutional order. The country was Weimar Germany in early 1924.

Within a year, however, it was on its way to economic stability; extremism was waning, its rocky beginnings apparently overcome.

Six years after that electoral breakthrough, the Depression settled in. Foreign policy issues fed rancor and revanchism, and in September 1930, Germany's National Socialists sent a shudder through Europe by jumping from 2 to 20 percent of the Reichstag. This time, they were on their way to total power, which they achieved three years later.

Such analogies could not be far from the minds of those observing the unexpected success of the ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovsky and his Liberal Democratic Party in capturing a quarter of the proportionally allocated seats in the Duma.

They were probably not far from the thoughts of Polish leaders, who noted Mr. Zhirinovsky's hope for a common German-Russian frontier, and from the minds of the Ukrainians and citizens of the Baltic states.

Analogies are the way we try to extract policy guidance from history. The trouble, of course, is that they are at best crude and often misleading. Still, to ignore them is to disregard important lessons. Analogies should never exert final influence on policy, but they can never be left out of account entirely.

The sobering element of the interwar analogy, however, is not Mr. Zhirinovsky's retrofitting of "Mein Kampf," which may only express his delight in being outrageous. Even if that is the case, though, he will be immensely dangerous. His streak of self-pity is common to many despots. And verbal recklessness represents a tremendous menace.

Keeping peace requires restraint and patience; rash initiatives and verbal posturing force confrontations in crises. In the long term, the West must consider Mr. Zhirinovsky a serious threat, a man not to be mellowed by power. In power, he would mean war; the issue would be when, where and how wide.

What is threatening and requires critical judgment by the Clinton administration is the tightrope situation in Russia. The challenge for foreign policy today is reminiscent of the one from 1930 to 1933, before Hitler's accession to power, when German foreign policy had already begun to have a truculent tone.

The challenge for the West at that time was to be firm enough that the leaders in Berlin would understand the limits of nationalist initiatives and conciliatory enough to keep extremists from power.

Of course, this balancing act proved impossible. Then as now, foreign statesmen could exert only limited leverage on the internal politics of large and bitterly divided countries. During Hitler's rise, the West's dual approach made sense.

Retrospectively, the important questions were: Up to what point in the 1930s was the West's approach misguided? When did conciliation become appeasement?

At our own uncertain and precarious moment, how can we apply the lesson of the 1930s? It was not wrong to show strong support for Boris Yeltsin, moody and potentially authoritarian though he might be. Now, the West must press on with economic efforts that enhance the forces of reform and moderation in Russia and that buttress Russia's neighbors as well.

Europeans need to fret less about their financial union and move forward with widening the European Community and extending its economic network to the East, if only in stages. The United States and the Europeans should continue to encourage Russia to participate in such regional cooperation, to keep it looking westward.

As for security, the United States and the European Community should reaffirm strong interest in ensuring the independence and sovereignty of the countries that a nationalist Russia might threaten: Finland, the Baltic states, Poland, the Czech and Slovak republics. Such resolve will not be easily demonstrated because of the fiasco in the former Yugoslavia — but better late than later.

Formally extending NATO to the Russian border would certainly increase the nationalist pressures on President Yeltsin, because it would be seen as a provocative threat; so long as Mr. Zhirinovsky remains remote from power, it will not be necessary. But if in future years he comes closer to holding a top office, firmer offers of military support to East European neighbors will have to be weighed.

Credible deterrence requires geographical limits. The West should express support for Ukraine, with its long national and cultural, if not state, tradition. But insisting on its independence does not require endorsing its nuclear status quo or its precise eastern frontiers.

It is hard to resolve in advance what kind of protection should be given to Belarus and Moldova, which only recently became nation-states. And there are virtually no realistic ways to defend the Central Asian republics.

Instead of identifying one by one the republics whose security the West might be prepared to defend, it should remind Russia that it wants it to respect national autonomy and is ready to reward it for doing so.

To neutralize Mr. Zhirinovsky and his sympathizers indirectly, the West must persist in supporting Russia's reformers and must show understanding for the uneven pace of their economic transition. The best way to keep his virulent nationalism at bay is to link the economies across the East-West divide so that Russia's reformers can point to economic progress, real and prospective.

The writer is professor of history and acting chairman of the Center for European Studies at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

NATO Should Be Clear About Eastern Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The issue of East European security now is once again serious. The success of an extreme, xenophobic nationalism in Russia's parliamentary elections means that the NATO Council meeting in January must make practical decisions.

The United States and several of its West European allies have believed until now that NATO membership or NATO security assurances to Russia's neighbors might threaten Boris Yeltsin's reforms. Guarantees, it was held, could be seen by Russians as provocative, thereby undermining the pro-Western reformers. The Russian military leadership is hostile to such guarantees.

Only peaceful and negotiated change is acceptable in Europe. The West failed to defend this principle in Yugoslavia.

Some say this is more than ever the case in the new situation, with the nationalists strengthened. The West, they argue, should not go beyond the present offer of vague NATO "partnerships." This, I think, is wrong. Russians have freely elected to their parliament forces hostile to the West, who threaten the security and independence of Russia's neighbors. Consequences must follow from that.

It would be deeply irresponsible for the West not to react in a manner that will demonstrate to the Russian political class that aggressive and adventurist proposals have a cost. This will provide a reality test for nationalist pretensions. In that way it can be useful to the reformers as well.

Primarily threatened by the Russian nationalists are those former member nations of the czarist empire or of the pre-1940 U.S.S.R. that have claimed their national independence. However, their histories are entangled with that of Russia, and none has in modern times established lasting sovereignty as an independent nation. What happens to them now is inevitably a matter that will be decided between them and whatever authority eventually emerges — and lasts — in Moscow.

Their situation is not one that Western powers can seriously influence. It is also beyond the West's competence to intervene constructively in what is effectively the dismantlement of the old Russian empire. The Western interest is a peaceful Russia. If Russia is not peaceful, the Western interest is a weak and divided Russia.

The other threatened nations are East and Central European, historically European states sovereign in 1940 that came under Soviet control by military annexation before World War II (the Baltic states) or politico-military conquest (the former satellite nations).

Russia has no legitimate claim on any of these countries other than the normal one that their policies do not threaten the security of Russia — that they remain responsible neighbors. Their independence is what the Cold War first was about, and the West's essential victory in the Cold War consisted in their liberation and restoration to the community of independent European nations.

It is easy to see a new threat from Russia's resurgent nationalism in terms of a renewed Cold War. But to say that can suggest that Europe in that case would be redivided on the old lines, and Russia's influence re-established over the former satellite states on its borders. Why should this be? Russia has no legitimate claim on these nations.

A part of Poland was forcibly incorporated into czarist Russia during Poland's 18th century partition, and Bulgaria was under predominant Russian influence after its liberation from the Ottoman Empire, but this gives Russia no modern claim on either, nor on neighboring Romania.

It is essential to make plain to the political classes of the new Russia, and to its military — in as nonprovocative a manner as possible, but also unmistakably — that Russia's restoration as a great power is a legitimate ambition. Russia's restoration as an imperial power, or a pan-Slavic power, with possessions in non-Russian Europe, is not — and would be resisted were it attempted.

At the January meeting of the NATO powers some will argue that extending serious NATO guarantees to the former satellites, and to the Baltic states, could destabilize Boris Yeltsin at a difficult moment. Some in Washington will resist new guarantees or enlarged NATO membership because they do not wish to see the United States expand its commitment in Europe. Many in Western Europe will be opposed because they are afraid of the consequences — afraid of what Russia might do.

The experience of NATO, surely, recommends the contrary course. The solidity of the Western alliance in the past, the seriousness of its members' mutual guarantees even in the difficult circumstances of divided Germany and isolated Berlin, brought four decades of peace to postwar Europe. The Soviet Union repeatedly attempted to blackmail the West with the argument that Western solidarity was provocative. Many inside the West argued for various concessions to Moscow in order to promote constructive tendencies and reformist forces there. Those arguments were plausible, but in the event they were proved wrong.

The West's policy should combine practical sympathy for the democratic elements in the Russian political struggle with a clear message of Western opposition to any re-emergence of Russian adventurism or foreign aggression.

That also is the best way to secure Eastern Europe against its other and more immediate danger, the region's internal divisions and ethnic conflicts. The Western powers must do all in their power to convince politicians, parties and political intellectuals in this region, and in Russia itself, that only peaceful and negotiated change is acceptable in Europe today. They should be instructed that NATO — for now and the foreseeable future the world's supreme military power — is determined to defend this principle.

It is a principle that the West failed to defend in Yugoslavia. We cannot afford a second failure.

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Soothing the Irish Troubles

Much of what Northern Ireland calls "the Troubles" is rooted in words. The search for the right phrases is what delayed the welcome joint declaration last Wednesday by the British and Irish governments. Its principles are not new, but in proposing a framework for peace the declaration breaks fresh ground. Words alone will not end a 25-year conflict that has taken 3,000 lives, but now they can make the mutual slaughter harder to justify.

The Irish Republican Army has for years inveighed against British reluctance to use the words "self-determination" or to acknowledge that both parts of Ireland deserve a voice in any settlement. Prime Minister John Major's formulation speaks reasonably to both objections: "The British government agrees that it is for the people of the island of Ireland alone, by agreement between the two parts respectively, to exercise their right of self-determination on the basis of consent, freely and concurrently given, North and South, to bring about a united Ireland, if that is their wish."

To be sure, this does not resolve the abiding conundrum of conflicting claims to the right of self-determination. Northern Ireland's 950,000 Protestants have historically resisted the unification with the Irish Republic that a majority of the province's 650,000 Roman Catholics are presumed to favor. But the door to conciliation and persuasion has been opened, and slamming it shut with a loud "No!" would be morally and politically indefensible — and that goes for both the North's Protestants and the IRA.

Hard-liners on all sides protest loudly that they have not been consulted. Then let them respond to the invitation of Ireland's Prime Minister Albert Reynolds. Dublin is ready to talk about all paths to a comprehensive settlement, one element being the removal of a territorial claim to the North in the Irish constitution, a source of bitter contention. A seat at these talks is available to the Sinn Fein and Protestant paramilitary groups within three months, once violence has clearly stopped. Past failures caution against optimism, but both prime ministers sense an opportunity in near universal revulsion over recent bloodlettings. The temperate response of the North's mainstream Unionist Party to the declaration suggests that it has correctly read a changing mood among the North's Protestants. The gunmen have not been silenced, but they have been weakened.

Mr. Reynolds put the case movingly: "Violence in Northern Ireland has led to walls of wilted flowers and an eternity of tears." There have been tears enough.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

What Major Didn't Give Away

When Albert Reynolds, the leader of Ireland's historic republican party, Fianna Fail, tells the Irish parliament that there is hardly anyone in the whole island who believes in Irish unity as an immediate objective, he willfully understates the position. Such is the desire for peace within an evolving Europe, it is unlikely to surface as an imperative issue for generations to come.

Xenophobic Protestants should also look at the negative achievements assured by John Major. He has not accepted the "value" of a united Ireland, or its legitimacy without the North's consent, or the call to persuade the Unionists to enter a united Ireland, or a time scale for the island's reunion, or joint Anglo-Irish authority in the North, or any loss of British sovereignty in the North, or the withdrawal of British troops, or an immediate place for Sinn Fein-IRA at the conference table ...

Britain's promise not to stand in the way of a united Ireland, should that be the democratic wish of the people north and south of the border, separately registered, is a mere grace note compared with these assurances.

— The Sunday Times (London).

Inman for Aspin: A New Player Between Clinton and the Brass

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Les Aspin's forced departure from the Pentagon's top job is a personal calamity for one of official Washington's liveliest spirits. It is also a troubling signal of Bill Clinton's continuing problems in assembling and running an effective cabinet with which he feels comfortable.

President Clinton appears to have dealt himself an ace in naming the precise, technocratic Bobby Ray Inman to succeed the rumpled, free-wheeling Mr. Aspin. The former admiral will manage the Pentagon with a discipline and a certainty that did not interest or inhabit the former congressman from Wisconsin.

Concerned about the chasm between his White House and the uniformed military — a gap that stubbornly refused to narrow under Mr. Aspin — Mr. Clinton has replaced a waspish gadfly with The Organization Man. Mr. Inman will glide through confirmation hearings and take charge of an institution that is unhappy when undominated.

Mr. Inman's astonishing statement that he had to be satisfied that he could "reach a level of comfort" with Mr. Clinton as commander in chief before he agreed to take the job was clearly intended to reassure the generals and admirals that he understood their continuing doubts about the president.

Equally important is the effect that taking away Mr. Aspin and adding Mr. Inman will have on the chemistry of the cabinet-level groups that advise Mr. Clinton and apply his decisions. A collective process for decision-making and implementation that bears Mr. Clinton's own stamp is still not in place in Mr. Aspin's final days. Mr. Inman's appointment should hasten the arrival of such a process.

Mr. Inman understands the problem. Before accepting the job, he emphasized to White House insiders his desire to be part of a national security team that regularly sees the president and works with him as a group rather than only as individuals.

Mr. Inman also understands the protective cover that group dynamics provide when arguments turn bitter far better than did Mr. Aspin, who vigorously butted heads with the White House staff on Haiti and on cuts in defense spending. Mr. Aspin counted on the wholehearted support of Mr. Clinton to protect him.

Mr. Clinton withdrew his support a slice at a time, trying to gradually lead Mr. Aspin toward the conclusion that he had become a liability to the administration.

The secretary did not agree, but he finally understood that the president could not be shaken from that conclusion, during a discussion the two men had at the White House late on the morning of Dec. 15.

It was then that the defense secretary, who had given up the powerful post of chairman of the House Armed Services Committee to join the administration and who lives for his work, resigned. He did not jump, nor was he truly pushed. He was fluttered out of his job by a president who liked Mr. Aspin but felt that he could no longer afford him.

As a candidate, Mr. Clinton admired and benefited from Mr. Aspin's addiction to ideas and his stature as a defense intellectual. Mr. Aspin and his staff gave vital support and credibility to Mr. Clinton at dark moments on the primary trail when stories about sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll threatened to crowd out the Arkansas governor's campaign themes. The president-elect remembered that when the time came to name his cabinet.

But it now appears that Mr. Clinton was not really aware of what he was getting in Mr. Aspin, a great idea man but an indifferent manager and unskilled bureaucratic infighter. The learning curve was steep for the president, fatal for the defense secretary.

When we talked at the Pentagon a few weeks ago, Mr. Aspin spoke freely of some of the frustrations of being the first post-Cold War secretary of defense. At the top of his list was the uncertain mood of the public, and more particularly of Congress "which is for you only every other day."

As a superpower, America "must now ask what it is we really want our military to do," Mr. Aspin said. The military, because it is large and efficient, "is getting pulled into a whole host of issues that are not national security," such as humanitarian relief in Somalia, Bosnia and elsewhere.

"These assignments come almost by default to the military, since nobody else can do these things. But the military is still reluctant to get diverted from its basic task" of preparing to fight a war if necessary. This creates tension between the Pentagon brass and the civilian leadership of other departments and the White House, Mr. Aspin indirectly acknowledged.

In Somalia and Haiti, where U.S. troops were assigned "nation-building" duties, "the military part of our involvement got ahead of the political things that needed to be implemented," he said.

Mr. Aspin failed to bridge the institutional gaps. His associates think he tried too hard to keep faith both with the brass and with the White House, and satisfied neither. Mr. Inman starts with a more secure base, since the brass know him and the White House cannot afford to fire him any time soon after Mr. Aspin's embarrassing departure on Jan. 20.

Mr. Inman should use this strong position to try to bring to fruition Mr. Aspin's innovative start in dealing with the challenges to the military coming from reform in the former Soviet Union, nuclear proliferation, peacekeeping and other issues. Managing Mr. Aspin's creative projects better than Mr. Aspin would be a real tribute to teamwork.

The Washington Post.

Edging Toward a New Mideast Order

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

DAMASCUS — The bottom line of a 10-day trip to Israel, Palestine-to-be, Jordan and Syria is that peace can work, although whether it will is not so certain.

True, a bitter history hangs over the daily ebb and flow. It occurs to Palestinians as well as to Israelis that the two-year American-sponsored regional peace process is conceivably just one Hamas school bus attack away from collapse — and 600 Israeli buses ply the West Bank every day. The issues arrayed for negotiation are hard.

The curse of Arab-Israeli politics, which is the tendency to ascribe fundamental incapacitating cultural hostility to the other party, lingers. Still, a countering tendency to move on into a new world is palpable.

Israel aches to pick up the society-renewing burden of absorbing the Soviet immigration. Palestine — we all have to get used to that word — realizes that it faces decades of difficult social catch-up. Jordan and even Syria are starting to ease their dependence on Arab-Israeli confrontation in their respective ways.

A region once organized to carry on postcolonial politics in a Cold War framework is edging its way into a fast-changing global economy and into a political setting increasingly distant from the old feudal and statist order. The Israeli mainstream remains committed to escaping dependence on Western patronage and on military strength alone and to seeking a fuller membership and acceptance in the region. Yitzhak Rabin has the toughness and insight for this transcendent mission.

But what of the PLO's Yasser Arafat, Jordan's King Hussein and Syria's Hafez Assad? Mr. Arafat maddens everyone, caught as he is between the roles of revolutionary and statesman. King Hussein's hesitations make his moderation discreet to the point of virtual invisibility. On Mondays and Wednesdays, Mr. Assad is Israel's favorite can-do, can-deliver Arab leader, but on Tuesdays and Thursdays he is the powerful dictator unworthy of Israeli trust.

Israel has, however, a secret weapon. It is not the high technology by which it means to ensure itself against the military risks of settlement. It is its democracy. From their roles as Israel's adversaries, occupieds, prisoners and day laborers, Palestinians have sharpened their taste for democracy and for a better life, too.

The conflict between Israel and the Arabs remains one of land, meaning real estate and water, and peace, meaning the quality of the resulting link. Israel, giving up tangible territory, needs a full set of intangibles in return. Palestine and Jordan are more or less ready for the land-for-peace exchange. Syria is skeptical but determined not to be left behind.

In a more immediate sense, the conflict is over time. This is how Israelis cushion risk: with time to see how well PLO police contain Hamas's anti-Palestinian as well as anti-Israeli terrorism. With time to find ways, in Israeli politics as well as on Palestinian ground, to muffle the explosive presence of 130,000 Jewish settlers. Of these, perhaps 10,000 are true fundamentalists and some hundreds are considered beyond the law.

For Palestinians the notion of an interim settlement embodied in the Israeli-Palestinian accord signed in Washington in September is vanishing fast. Palestinians look not only for immediate relief from Israeli occupation in Gaza and Jericho but for a rapid, seamless sweep on to full Israeli withdrawal and thence to full statehood.

Immense friction lies in the difference between Palestinian emotional urgency and Israeli caution. To ease it, Mr. Arafat will have to speak more frankly to his people and broaden his administration beyond the ranks of PLO functionaries. Mr. Rabin will have to quicken the tempo at which Israel hands over control of Palestinians' daily lives and ensures economic improvements. The latter task is complicated by Mr. Arafat's evident economic priorities: political slush money first, development second.

Still, up close, desperate Palestine looks like a better immediate interlocutor for Israel than does wary Syria. Israel may doubt Mr. Assad's readiness for a full peace and for strenuous Israeli security guarantees, but he holds not unreasonable doubts about Israel's readiness to surrender Golan's settlements and strategic assets.

The Syrian strongman, for all his distaste for Mr. Arafat and Mr. Arafat's secret deal at Oslo, perceives an interest in seeing Israeli-Palestinian autonomy through — if Syria's own concerns are met. Although his hands are full on the Palestinian side, Mr. Rabin knows that he cannot take Syria for granted.

The United States as an "active intermediary" means to have the parties negotiate with each other. But it may not be too long before the parties, facing or feigning deadlock, turn to Washington to break it. This is the moment for the United States to be thinking out these separate situations. The Americans may yet have the make-or-break role.

The Washington Post.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Pick Your Poison

NEW YORK — When the death of a New Yorker is announced, everyone instinctively asks: "Cable car or trolley?" The cable car, which is worked by a cable underground, and the trolley, which is operated by an electric wire overhead, have so increased the speed of trams that they have become highly dangerous. In New York City the Broadway cable has been slaughtering some of the most valuable citizens. In Brooklyn the public prefer to be executed by the trolley. Some Americans believe in these reducers of population on principle. They think that they will improve the race.

1918: Curfews in France

PARIS — The Paris Prefect of Police announces that the 9:30 o'clock rule for the closing of restaurants and cafés is still in vigor, and that no exception will be made on Christmas Eve or on January 1. Commenting on this order, the "Intransigeant" says that some exceptional measure should be taken on the occasion of the first Christmas after the conclusion of hostilities now that the Parisians are relieved of the anxieties of four years of war. The question of later subway trains on Christmas Eve should be considered, it thinks.

1943: Mountain Battles

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers — [From our New York edition:] American infantrymen have captured San Pietro, perhaps the strongest point in the German winter defenses of Casino, in one of the most sanguinary battles of the war, and have surged forward a mile beyond that sheltered mountain village, Allied headquarters announced today [Dec. 19]. The 5th Army drove to pinch off a section of the Casino-Rome road. Serious fighting also continued unabated on the British 8th Army front on the Adriatic end of the line, where headquarters announced the capture of Poggio Fiorito.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Bowie Chan/The Associated Press

HEIGHT OF DEVOTION — A woman offering prayers on Sunday at the world's tallest bronze statue of Buddha, at the Po Lin monastery on Hong Kong's Lantau Island. The 33-meter-high statue, which weighs about 200 tons, will be inaugurated on Dec. 29.

Inflexibility of Exiled Haiti Leader Irritates U.S.

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the latest suggestion that they are growing disenchanted with the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Clinton administration officials have expressed tepid support for the exiled Haitian leader and grumbled privately about their frustrations with him.

For now, they say, they will continue efforts to restore him to power. But they are wringing their hands over what they call his inflexibility.

"I don't pretend at all that the path will be easy," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said. "But the United States is resolute about pursuing the restoration of democracy and the return of President Aristide." But Mr. Christopher was less than enthusiastic about the Haitian leader, saying only that he had been "responsive and effective" in meetings.

Senior State Department officials said later that Mr. Christopher intended to signal the administration's displeasure with Mr. Aristide. "I would not describe the secretary's comments as effusive with respect to Aristide," a senior State Department official said.

Administration officials are furious with Mr. Aristide for scuttling an initiative by Robert Malval, his hand-picked prime minister, that was designed to ease the former Catholic priest's return from exile in Washington.

The initiative involved the convening of a conference held by a cross section of Haitian society, including the military.

Military leaders like Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras have refused to abide by the so-called Governor's Island Accords, reached last summer in New York, which were supposed to lead to the exiled president's return on Oct. 30.

Mr. Aristide originally backed the new initiative by Mr. Malval but last week withdrew his support, saying the safety of his supporters who might attend such a conference could not be guaranteed.

"A lot of people expressed reservations to Malval about the possibility of holding such a meeting under the current circumstances," said Michael Barnes, Mr. Aristide's legal adviser here. "The security situation in the country, in the view of most knowledgeable observers, makes it impossible to hold a meeting where people feel they could participate without being killed."

On Wednesday, Mr. Malval's resignation became effective. Though he will stay on until a successor is named, Mr. Aristide has instructed him not to undertake any new initiatives.

Sam Wanamaker, 74, Actor-Director, Is Dead

New York Times Service

LONDON — Sam Wanamaker, 74, the American actor-director who campaigned to rebuild Shakespeare's Globe Theater on the banks of the Thames, died of cancer Saturday at his London home.

Mr. Wanamaker had devoted much of the past 20 years to a crusade to see a replica of the wooden, open-air theater rebuilt on the site where Shakespeare produced some of his greatest plays. Facing apathy from the British government, Mr. Wanamaker raised more than $10 million for the project, which is due for completion next spring.

Born in Seattle, Mr. Wanamaker began his acting career in Chicago, then broke in on Broadway in classical stage roles in 1942. In 1946 he starred with Ingrid Bergman in the Maxwell Anderson play, "Joan of Lorraine."

Moving to London in the 1950s, he directed the play, "Children from Their Games," in 1962, and for the next two decades was one of the most active producers, directors and actors in the British theater.

Mr. Wanamaker made his film debut in "My Girl Tisa" in 1948. His acting credits in films also include "The Concrete Jungle" (1960), "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" (1965), "Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines (1965)" and "Private Benjamin" (1980). In the 1970s, he directed episodes of such television series as "Colombo" and "Hawaii 5-0."

■ *Other deaths:*

Iichiro Hatoyama, 75, who served as Japan's foreign minister in 1976-77, died Sunday.

Janet Margolin, 50, an actress whose best-known film roles were as an emotionally disturbed teenager in "David and Lisa" (1962) and as Woody Allen's girlfriend, Louise, in "Take the Money and Run" (1969), died Friday in Los Angeles of ovarian cancer.

Policy Transition Creates New Woes for Gay GIs

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Pentagon puts the finishing touches on regulations to carry out President Bill Clinton's policy on homosexuals in the military, the transition from the former policy has caused divisions over legal strategies within the administration and created new problems for gay servicemen and women.

The new rules and accompanying guidelines, which the Pentagon could issue in the next several days, will spell out in precise terms how commanders should enforce Mr. Clinton's new policy of "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue."

But even before the rules are issued, the Defense and Justice Departments disagree on how to handle a federal appeals court decision that found the former rules unconstitutional. Because the new policy derives important elements from its predecessor, military lawyers say they fear that a successful challenge to the former plan could imperil Mr. Clinton's policy. They argue that the government should appeal the ruling, although some Justice Department lawyers say they should let it stand.

When the appeals court ruled in November, it said it was not considering the constitutionality of the new regulations, but it said the equal protection guarantee of the Fifth Amendment did not permit the government to remove members of the military merely because they said they were homosexuals.

Indeed, gay rights groups say that is what is happening now in the interim period between the old and new rules. They maintain that military commanders, who do not yet have the revised regulations, are nonetheless using the new policy's broader definition of prohibited conduct to punish troops who acknowledge they are homosexual more harshly than they did under the former policy.

Under the administration's policy, which Mr. Clinton signed into law last month, military personnel can no longer be asked about their sexual orientation but can be dismissed for acknowledging their homosexuality. But the new policy links such a declaration with conduct by strengthening the presumption that troops who say they are homosexual engage in or are likely to engage in homosexual acts, which are violations of the military's criminal code.

"The new policy has broadened the definition of conduct, and, therefore, is ensnaring many more people in more dangerous ways," said Michelle M. Benecke, a former army captain who is a director of the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network.

Under the former policy, troops who said they were gay were usually dismissed with an honorable discharge. Under the new policy, Ms. Benecke said, the mere statement of being homosexual now implies criminal conduct that could lead to a court-martial and up to 15 years in prison, surprising service members who expected to be treated in the previous manner.

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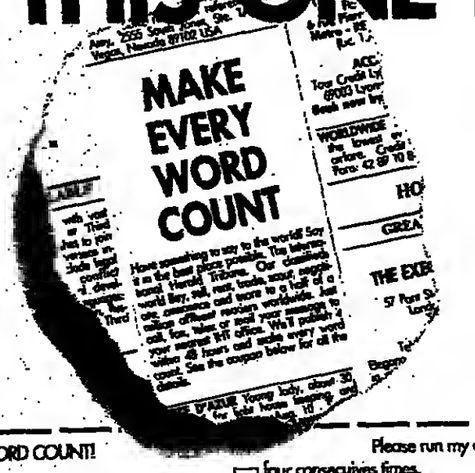

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VARIOUS POSITIONS/Europe	Communications Week International
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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Dec. 17

Dollar Straights

Governments / Supranationals

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Adb Jul	7⅝	03	108½	6.16	+45
Adb Jan	6⅝	03	101½	6.15	+38
Afdb Apr	7⅝	03	110⅜	6.19	+45
Afdb Apr	7⅝	23	103⅞	7.05	+67
Alberta Pr Dc	5	97	99½	5.13	+19
Alberta Pr Feb	7	00	104⅝	6.38	+56
Alberta Pr Nov	6⅝	96	107⅝	4.98	+38
Alberta Pr Nov	7⅝	98	100¼	5.63	+40
Asfinag Feb	7⅝	02	107¾	6.14	+46
Austria Feb	7⅝	97	107⅞	4.96	+29
Austria Feb	7¼	04	107¼	6.26	+36
Austria Jan	8⅝	00	113⅝	5.16	+37
Austria Jan	8⅞	00	113⅝	5.77	+38
Austria Mr	7⅞	02	110⅝	6.15	+45
Austria Mr	9½	03	115¼	6.26	+43
Austria May	6¼	08	99.019	6.35	+34
Belgium Apr	8¼	98	112⅝	5.46	+41
Belgium Feb	8	97	108½	5.02	+36
Belgium Jun	5⅝	98	99⅝	5.37	+27
Belgium Jul	9⅝	98	116⅛	5.49	+37
Belgium Nov	5½	00	95.020	6.19	+29
Belgium Oct	8⅝	07	112¼	6.71	+47
Br Colmb Jun	7⅝	02	109½	6.27	+54
Cda Feb	9	96	109⅝	4.49	+16
Cfd Apr	6¼	03	99⅝	6.29	+36
Cos Oct	4⅝	99	102½	5.42	+27
Cr Foncier Feb	9½	99	116⅞	5.65	+37
Denmark Aug	4⅝	97	99¼	4.92	+9

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Jlc May	6½	02	99⅝	6.29	+43
Kansai Air Jul	8½	98	111⅞	5.49	+37
Kansai Air Oct	6¼	99	102⅝	5.16	+40
Kobe City Aug	7½	02	108.030	6.26	+51
Kobe City Jul	6⅝	03	100½	6.31	+43
Lord Hm Dc	7⅛	02	107⅝	6.16	+37
Madrid Jul	5⅝	98	100⅝	5.70	+98
Nib Oct	4⅝	96	99⅞	4.66	+9
Norway Apr	7⅛	97	106½	5.04	+32
Norway Dc	7	96	105⅝	4.85	+24
Okb Apr	7⅛	97	106⅝	5.00	+27
Okb Dc	7⅝	96	106½	4.84	+33
Okb Jul	8¼	96	108⅝	4.74	+27
Okb Jul	9½	00	117⅝	5.88	+42
Okb Jul	7⅝	03	109⅝	6.19	+46
Okb Mr	8½	01	114⅝	5.98	+43
Ont Hydro Nov	8¼	01	110⅝	6.48	+82
Ontario Pr Aug	8½	96	108½	5.01	+58
Ontario Pr Feb	8⅝	01	111⅝	6.37	+82
Ontario Pr Jan	7	99	104⅝	5.86	+60
Ontario Pr Jun	6½	00	100½	6.12	+61
Ontario Pr Jun	7⅛	02	108⅝	6.49	+77
Ontario Pr Jan	7⅝	00	104⅝	6.57	+76
Ontario Pr Oct	5⅝	97	101⅝	5.41	+53
Port Rep Oct	5⅛	00	95⅝	0.47	+53
Queb Hyd	8⅝	02	112½	6.63	+92
Queb Hyd Mr	9	01	114½	6.43	+89
Queb Hyd Sep	9⅝	98	115⅛	5.86	+67
Quebec Aug	9⅛	01	115⅝	6.52	+91
Quebec May	9	01	114½	6.45	+88
Sek Apr	8⅝	96	107⅝	4.76	+38
Sncl Jul	9½	98	115⅝	5.52	+39
Spain Sep	6½	99	103½	5.75	+48
Sweden Dc	5½	95	101⅞	4.42	+17
Sweden Feb	9⅛	98	113⅝	5.42	+41
Sweden Jan	6⅝	97	99⅝	4.86	+22
Sweden Mr	8⅛	96	108½	4.68	+32
Sweden Mr	6½	00	102.070	6.30	+47
Tokyo Nov	6⅛	96	100⅝	4.89	+31
Tokyo Oct	5½	03	94⅝	6.25	+36
Trans Tky Nov	5⅝	03	96⅝	6.28	+38
Vic Publ Jan	8⅛	02	111⅛	6.44	+77
Yokohama Aug	7⅝	07	107.070	6.28	+53
Yokohama Jul	6¼	03	99⅝	6.32	+44

Banks & Finance

Dollar Zeros

Global Corporates

Floating Rate Notes

Pounds

Yen

Ecus

Deutsche Marks

Dollars

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 17.

Continued on Page 12

مكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS FINANCE

CAPITAL MARKETS

European Issuers Ready For Another Huge Year

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This year will go into the books as the Year of the Bond. New issues floated in the international capital market total the equivalent of $471.3 billion, according to data provided by Salomon Brothers Inc. This a record volume and the biggest annual increase — 37 percent — since a 52 percent gain in 1985.

It was also the year for European bonds. International issues denominated in Spanish pesetas nearly doubled, to the equivalent of $3.1 billion. The volume of sterling issues was up nearly 80 percent, to $43.6 billion; Italian lire rose 65 percent, to $12.8 billion, and French francs increased 59 percent, to $40.7 billion.

Bonds in pounds, pesetas and lire had a big year in 1993.

European markets next year, said Salomon's chief economist, John Lipsky, will register "significant new issuance." Borrowers will be attracted by falling Continental interest rates and investors eager to capture capital gains as those rates fall, he said.

Mr. Lipsky said he expected outbound portfolio investments from the United States, which increased dramatically this year, to accelerate, providing ample demand for the expected heavy supply of new issues.

The European markets were outstanding performers this year with total returns — interest and price appreciation in local-currency terms — reaching 30 percent in Italy and Spain. The weighted average gain in Europe, according to Jan Loeys of J. P. Morgan & Co., was 19.4 percent. "The higher-yielding peripheral markets — Italy, Spain, Sweden, Denmark and Britain — outperformed the core markets of Germany, the Netherlands and France," he said.

He predicted that "in 1994, European markets should again outperform the rest of the world in local-currency terms," and he foresaw "the higher-yielding markets again performing best."

Given this year's high cost to hedge currency exposure, Mr. Loeys noted that dollar-based investors who hedged their European holdings into dollars fared no better, on average, than those who did not; the dollar's 8.2 percent rise just about matched the cost of hedging. But with shrinking interest-rate differentials narrowing hedging costs, he cautioned that dollar-based investors would be wise to hedge in 1994.

He calculated that at current costs, the dollar need only rise one pfennig against the Deutsche mark in three months or 2.7 pfennig over the next 12 months to cover the cost of hedging. The dollar, currently at 1.7094 DM, "could be trading at 1.80 DM by the end of the first quarter," Mr. Loeys says.

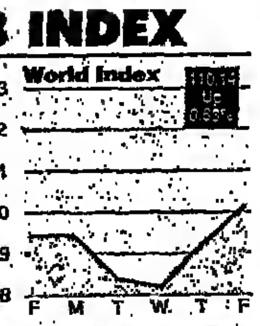
"Divergent growth patterns will push up the dollar against yen and Europe," he said. (The dollar finished last week at 110.195 yen.) Thus, the best overall performance next year will be achieved by investing in European bonds but hedging the currency exposure into dollars.

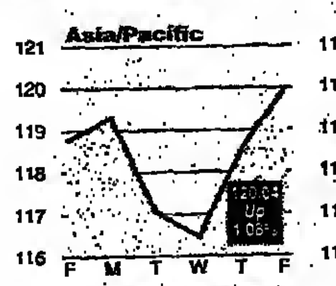
The best strategy, analysts asserted, is for dollar-based investors

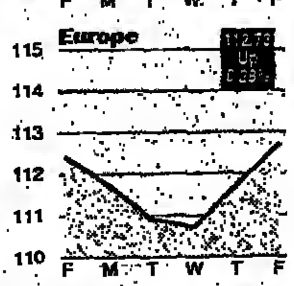
See BONDS, Page 11

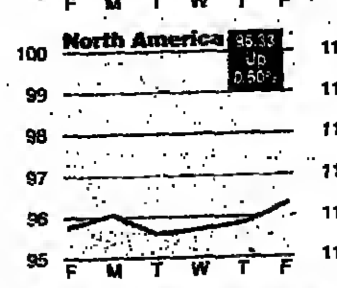
THE TRIB INDEX

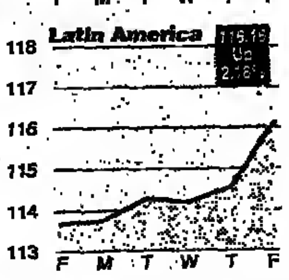
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending December 17, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.











Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	12/17/93 close	12/10/93 close	% change		12/17/93 close	12/10/93 close	% change
Energy	107.67	106.86	+0.76	Capital Goods	109.39	107.18	+2.06
Utilities	117.45	116.86	+0.50	Raw Materials	110.03	109.40	+0.58
Finance	114.64	114.19	+0.39	Consumer Goods	96.61	96.21	+0.42
Services	119.07	118.39	+0.57	Miscellaneous	130.11	129.51	+0.46

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Dec. 17

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.989	2.846	1.1149	0.3274	0.1132*	—	5.349*	1.312	1.7265*	1.408	1.3625*
Brussels	35.45	53.12	20.575	6.106	2.1104*	18.41	—	24.44	0.3246	26.72	25.378*
Frankfurt	1.7057	2.543	—	0.2925	0.1011*	0.8931	4.792*	1.1768	1.554*	1.2795	1.217*
London (a)	1.492	—	2.5485	8.6872	2,508.54	2.8471	53.014	2.1672	163.47	1.9943	208.90
Madrid	140.453	209.285	82.346	24.063	8.347*	73.403	3.9447	96.320	127.282*	105.248	—
Milan	1,697.75	2,538.50	988.30	289.54	—	883.45	47.401	1,158.29	15.389	1,268.85	12.04
New York (b)	—	1.486 a	1.7096	5.858	1,680.00	1.9121	35.53	1.4615	110.195	1.3380	140.52
Paris	5.837	8.698	3.4189	—	0.3466*	3.053	0.1637	4.0035	3.2146*	4.3739	4.1595*
Tokyo	109.35	162.75	64.08	18.75	0.649	57.23	3.0697	74.35	—	82.59	0.779
Toronto	1.3392	1.9925	0.7827	0.2295	0.0793*	0.7003	0.3768*	0.9167	1.2258*	—	0.953*
Zurich	1.4575	2.1782	0.8538	0.2488	0.0864*	0.7625	4.072*	—	1.3314*	1.097	1.0303*
1 ECU	1.1294	0.7589	1.97	6.5903	1,909.12	2.1612	40.2547	1.6482	124.155	1.5896	158.634
1 SDR	1.3848	0.93	2.3462	8.0852	2,338.74	N.Q.	49.3661	2.0196	152.063	1.8411	194.332

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9981	Greek drac.	245.10	Mex. peso	3.104	S. Afr. rand	3.3845
Austral. $	1.476	Hong Kong $	7.7257	N. Zealand $	1.7835	S. Kor. won	810.60
Austr. schil.	12.007	Hung. forint	98.49	Norw. krone	7.4155	Swed. krona	8.4129
Brazil cruz.	265.45	Indian rupee	31.034	Phil. peso	27.85	Taiwan $	26.42
Chinese yuan	5.7905	Indo. rupiah	2103.01	Polish zloty	20098.	Thai baht	25.40
Czech koruna	29.42	Irish £	0.7058	Port. escudo	174.30	Turkish lira	14114.
Danish krone	6.6866	Israeli shek.	2.9813	Russ. ruble	1247.00	UAE dirham	3.672
Egypt. pound	3.3405	Kuwaiti dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	104.85
Fin. markka	5.7912	Malay. ring.	2.5491	Sing. $	1.592		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.4847	1.4818	1.4797	Canadian dollar	1.3357	1.3366	1.3372
Deutsche mark	1.7124	1.7149	1.7200	Japanese yen	109.85	109.96	110.00
Swiss franc	1.4587	1.4597	1.4606				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Russian Consumers Surprise P&G

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In its brief but intense experience in the quirky Russian market, Procter & Gamble Co., the Cincinnati-based consumer products giant, has had to learn a few lessons.

Lesson No. 1: Shoppers need help learning about Western products. "I was in a store in Volgograd, and people kept coming up to me asking what this or that product actually does," said Peter Smit, who heads the company's Russian operations. "You have to put yourself in the shoes of the Russian consumer. She wants to be educated."

Lesson No. 2: Russians must be taught to make choices from a dizzying variety of goods. After 70 years of seeing stores stocked with whatever was available, not what consumers wanted, Russians are bewildered.

Take shampoo. Soviet shampoo did little more than wash hair, which was all shoppers needed to know — assuming they even found it on the shelves. Now beauty-care counters in many urban stores are groaning with variety — French, German and American; for damaged, oily or dry hair.

Procter & Gamble, which in January 1992 introduced Vidal Sassoon's Wash & Go, is doing its best to help shoppers cope with variety. Of nine Procter & Gamble products on the market, four come with instructions in Russian. (On the back of the Wash & Go bottle, it adds a helpful hint in Russian — "wash hair and go.")

Lesson No. 3: Russians who have extra money are willing to spend it on quality. And a lot of them do have it. As Western companies move in, many find that people have more disposable income than official statistics would indicate.

Procter & Gamble is not alone in this classroom. In the last year, imported products — from shampoos to pet food — have poured into Moscow and St. Petersburg, which together have a population of 15 million. What started as a trickle of often bootlegged goods traded on a crazy jumble of street markets and sidewalk kiosks has moved into the shops, heralded by a steady patter of Western television commercials with Russian voice-overs.

The recently established American Chamber of Commerce estimates that 500 to 700 American companies are now doing business in Russia, compared with 100 a year ago.

True, the market is still small: according to Procter & Gamble's surveys, only 10 percent to 15 percent of the population can afford Western brands, which generally cost at least three times their Russian-made equivalents.

But the long lines at the beauty-care counter at Moscow's elegant Petrovsky arcade, with its attractive display of Western goods, show that there are buyers.

Tatyana Petrova, 50, a retired flight attendant from the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, recently spent about 60,000 rubles ($48), or

See RUSSIA, Page 11

Telekom Group In $875 Million Deal in Hungary

By Henry Copeland
Special to the Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — Deutsche Bundespost Telekom and Ameritech Corp. won a 30 percent stake in Hungary's state telephone company with a $875 million bid, the government announced Sunday.

The privatization is the largest in Eastern Europe since moves toward private ownership started at the end of the 1980s. It will allow Hungarian Telecommunications Co., known as Matav, to start on a $3 billion, six-year modernization program, according to Michael Phair, a director of N.M. Rothschild, which advised the Hungarian government on the deal.

Each of the losing consortiums, like the winner, included a European national telecommunications operator and a U.S. regional Bell company. The losers — STET International of Italy and its partner, Bell Atlantic Corp., and the consortium of France Telecom and U S West Inc. — will have to wait until the end of 1994 to bid on Eastern Europe's next telecom opportunity, a 27 percent bloc of the Czech Republic's SPT Telekom.

Hungary's telecommunications minister, Gyorgy Schamschula, said the winning bid was 3 percent below another offer that he did not identify.

The minister suggested that the Deutsche Telekom consortium, Magyarcom, woo out because of its experience in modernizing phone systems in Eastern Germany.

Of the $875 million purchase price, $400 million will go to increase Matav's equity, and $133 million to a fund for phone service to rural areas. The rest will help stem a government budget deficit forecast to exceed $3 billion next year.

After an eight-year exclusive concession to operate international and long distance services, and half of Hungary's phone districts, Matav will have a 17-year nonexclusive concession to the same operations.

About 750,000 Hungarians are on waiting lists for phones.

"Ironically, one of the benefits of the past 45 years of technological stagnation is that Matav can move right into the 21st century," said Douglas Rediker, co-head for Eastern Europe of Salomon Brothers Inc., Matav's adviser. "Hungary can leapfrog the technology of 60s, 70s, and 80s that a lot of other countries are perfectly willing to live with."

While phone companies in Western Europe trade for roughly $1,600 a line on firm value, which computes both debt and equity, Matav brought $2,800 a line, notes Tim Davies, a vice president in Salomon Brothers Inc.'s telecommunications group in London.

The premium is in part a result of Hungary's low telephone penetration — only 15 phone lines for every 100 people versus an average of 40 lines in Continental Europe.

Mr. Schamschula, the minister, said Hungary hopes to have 35 lines per 100 people by the turn of the century.

About 750,000 Hungarians are on waiting lists for phones. Matav and its new foreign partners have committed to doubling the number of lines in Hungary by 1998.

LWT Calls Granada Bid Too Cheap

Reuters

LONDON — London Weekend Television Holdings PLC, a broadcaster, on Sunday called a £600 million ($891 million) takeover bid by Granada Group PLC "thin and unconvincing."

In a defense document formally rejecting the Dec. 6 offer, LWT, which has the weekend television franchise for the London area, argued that investors were just beginning to increase their valuations of British television companies.

LWT's chairman, Sir Christopher Bland, predicted that stock prices could go even higher once Continental European companies are free to bid for independent broadcasters next year.

Already, investors have bid up LWT shares to a close of 602 pence on Friday from 475 pence on Nov. 1, a rise of 27 percent.

The scramble for mergers and takeovers in Britain's television industry was initiated by government changes to ownership rules last month. The government has also said it will review rules preventing newspaper owners from controlling ITV companies, the independent British television broadcasters.

LWT is holding talks itself with another ITV broadcaster, Yorkshire-Tyne Tees Television Holdings PLC. It said they may result in a bid by LWT for Yorkshire, a development that stock analysts say would make LWT prohibitively expensive for Granada. LWT already owns 14.2 percent of Yorkshire.

But Sir Christopher said the talks would take weeks. "We are deliberately cautious, and I would emphasize that these are preliminary talks," he said. He dismissed reports that plans for a bid for Yorkshire had run into opposition.

In a letter to shareholders, the LWT chairman said that both Granada's paper and cash offers are far too low. Granada is offering six new Granada shares for every five LWT shares and LWT shareholders can choose a cash alternative of 528 pence a share. Granada shares closed at 518 pence on Friday.

Disney Turns to Virginia Taxpayers

Without Aid, Eisner Warns, History Theme Park Is Out

By William F. Powers
Washington Post Service

BURBANK, California — The chairman of Walt Disney Co. has warned that the company could change its mind about building a U.S. history theme park in Northern Virginia, saying Disney will back off unless Virginia legislators support taxpayer-financed improvements in roads and other infrastructure to support the park.

The Disney chief, Michael D. Eisner, said that the company will wait to purchase land on which it currently holds options in Prince William County until it is clear opponents of the park will not prevail.

"We have to know that there is no chance that the special interest groups could destroy it, and that the necessary private-public partnership has been completed," Mr. Eisner said. Disney could not afford to finance highway construction itself, he said, saying the cost would "crater" the company financially.

Mr. Eisner, 51, also defended the company against criticism of some of its planned exhibits at the park, to be called Disney's America. He said the attacks were premature and "ludicrous." In addition, Mr. Eisner said a Disney executive misspoke last month when he predicted an exhibit on slavery would "make you feel what it was like to be a slave."

It would be "presumptuous," Mr. Eisner said, for anyone to claim to be able to convey what it felt like to be a slave. He said the executive who made the comment, Bob Weis, a senior vice president, "is not a person who generally talks to the media."

Mr. Eisner said critics of the concept of a slavery exhibit "have assumed something before the fact, which is always dangerous." He said he did not believe that people thought that "to feel like being a slave we're going to whip them. I don't know what they could possibly think." He said he had not anticipated "how emotionally charged" the subject would be.

Mr. Eisner said the project was not designed "to plasticize the United States" or "to Mickey

See DISNEY, Page 11

In Prague, a Gift for Language Translates Well

By Philip Crawford
Special to the Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — In this rapidly changing Central European city, an influx of Western businesses has given rise to an unlikely partnership between a former U.S. Army cold warrior and an ex-manager of a state-controlled "culture house."

The product of their burgeoning enterprise, while perhaps humbler than those of some manufacturing giants that have come to life in the new, capitalism-crazed Czech Republic, is as outs-and-bolts to conducting business in a foreign land as getting to know the local currency. The product is language.

SMALL BUSINESS

Since opening Precision Translations in January 1992 with little more than a personal computer and a fax machine, Robert Strider and Anna Pernikarova have found themselves translating Czech to English, and vice-versa, for corporate titans such as Procter & Gamble Co. and Colgate-Palmolive Co., as well as for well-known organizations such as the International Monetary Fund. Training manuals, corporate brochures, press releases, licensing agreements, legal contracts — even those little flyers that go inside drug packaging — are all part of the daily fare.

The swift flow of Western culture to the Czech Republic has also gushed beyond household products, designer clothing and fast food to *cervena knihovna*, or romance novels, 15 of which — published by Harlequin Enterprises Ltd. of Canada — have been translated into Czech by Precision.

For Mr. Strider, 48, and Miss Pernikarova, 39, who say their real desire is to translate Czech literature into English, having a workable idea at the right time appears to be paying off. Their monthly income from the business has tripled since its outset to roughly 60,000 koruny ($2,039), not much compared to Procter & Gamble's but, in Prague, a decent living. Moreover, the feeling in the streets of the Czech capital is that, for better or worse, the diaspora of Western business has only begun. And someone will have to make the market pitches of all those companies understandable to the people at whom they are aimed.

Mr. Strider says that other translation services have sprung up in Prague to meet the growing demand, but that Precision is the only one with a native English speaker and a native Czech speaker working together. That collaboration, he said, is necessary to achieve accuracy.

"Czech is a terrible, insidiously difficult language," he said, seated in front of two leased computers in Precision's basement office, not far from central Prague. "To make heads or tails of it vis-à-vis English requires understanding the differences in how Czechs and Anglos think."

Mr. Strider ought to know something about languages. Drafted out of Harvard University and into the U.S. Army in 1965, he was sent not to Vietnam but to language school when his score on an army-administered aptitude test shattered the curve. After 18 months of intensive study in Monterey, California (not a dull place to be in the mid-1960s), he emerged speaking fluent Russian and was sent to Bad Aibling, Germany.

"We spent our days listening to the radios, trying to hear what the Russian government was saying to its spies and what the spies were saying back," said Mr. Strider. "We listened, translated, wrote it all down, and then sent it off to other guys who had to decide what to do with the information."

After a four-year hitch, Mr. Strider returned to Harvard and graduated in 1973 with a major in Slavic languages. But he did not pursue an academic career, preferring trades such as carpentry, house painting, auto mechanics and other work-with-your-hands vocations. In September 1990, after meeting a Czech who told him that English teachers were scarce in Prague, Mr. Strider sold his bicycle shop on Cape Cod and made the move, arriving in Prague in January 1991.

Miss Pernikarova, a 1986 graduate of Prague's Charles University, has followed a less circuitous route to the translating business. When she met Mr. Strider in the summer of 1991, she was in her 10th year as the manager of a state-supported culture house. It was there, between her work with theatrical productions, concerts and ongoing education programs for adults, that she took classes herself to learn English. When translations are from Czech to English, she usually does the first run-through.

Miss Pernikarova said that while the vast changes that the former Czechoslovakia has undergone in recent years have generally been for the good, progress always has a price. Ironically, she said, some of the forces that helped put Precision Translations in business are now making it more difficult for it to stay in business.

"The Western companies can afford to pay high rents, and that drives rent prices up for everybody and makes space scarce," she said. "And they can pay in hard currency, while we can't."

"Overall, however, this is a great opportunity," she said. "The way Czechoslovakia was before, I never would have been able to do something like this. To own your own business is like a dream."

Articles in this series appear every other Monday.

China Gives GATT a 1995 Deadline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — A Chinese trade official has warned that Beijing would scrap its bid to rejoin the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if the organization does not let it in by 1995, the official China Daily reported on Sunday.

China is setting 1995 as a deadline because it is in that year that the package of trade agreements reached under the Uruguay round of trade talks is scheduled to take effect.

"If we fail to rejoin GATT by then, it will be no use for us to pursue this goal any more in the future," said Li Zhongzhou, deputy director of international affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

China's re-entry is stalled largely because Europe and the United States are pushing for special conditions that would allow them to restrict imports of Chinese goods. They contend Chinese exports sometimes are priced at unfairly low levels.

Mr. Li said Beijing was ready to offer substantial market-opening concessions, including slashing tariff levels on products by a third and opening its agricultural and service markets.

China is already scheduled to reduce tariffs on products ranging from computers to gasoline on Dec. 31. However, Mr. Li said China was prepared to do more, according to the report.

Other trade reforms announced by China in recent months involve phasing out of import licensing procedures within four years, an end to the practice of issuing foreign trade companies compulsory export quota's, and adopting a single, floating exchange rate.

"If we have not pledged enough concessions during the Uruguay talks, we will make up for that in the future negotiations on our re-entry," the paper quoted Mr. Li as saying.

However, he stressed China would not accept all demands, such as accession to the Civil Aircraft Code, which stipulates zero tariffs and elimination of subsidies in the sector.

"We can only reduce tariffs to the extent that our national economy can sustain," Mr. Li said, alleging that neither the United States or the European Community had actually lived up to the aircraft agreement.

GATT's working party on China — which was a founding member of the organization in 1947 but withdrew in 1950 after the Communists came to power — is to hold its 16th session in Geneva in March.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Beijing Sets New Rules for Foreign Audits

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China's Finance Ministry has ordered a crackdown on foreign accountants conducting local audits without official approval, the China Daily reported Saturday.

Regulations that go into effect Jan. 1 stipulate that foreign accounting firms must obtain approval from the Ministry of Finance to set up auditing operations, the paper said.

China now has seven joint-venture accounting firms including multinationals such as Arthur Andersen & Co., Coopers & Lybrand and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. They have been flooded with business from Chinese companies that want to list shares on the country's infant stock markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen.

Under the new regulations, provisional six-month licenses may be granted to accountants not based in China to do audits of potential venture partners, the paper said.

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Amsterdam, 16 December 1993.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Close of trading Friday, Dec. 17.

Grp Name Fd Name	Last	Wkly Chge
AAL Mutual:		
Bond p	10.52	—.04
CaGr p	15.31	—.13
MunBd p	11.31	—.01
SmCoStk	10.54	—.02
AARP Invst:		
CapGr n	36.39	—.09
GinieM n	15.76	—.02
GrwInc n	32.86	-
HQ Bd n	16.91	—.10
TxFBd n	18.83	—.11
ABT Funds:		
Emerg p	14.29	—.03
FL HI	10.68	—.04
FL TF	11.51	—.04
GwthIn px	10.80	—.14
UtilInc px	12.62	—.70
TXMSA p	10.34	—.01
American Funds:		
AmBal px	12.52	—.57
Amcp p	12.68	+.04
AmMutl p	21.73	+.16
BondFd p	14.79	—.04
CapInBl p	34.22	+.25
CapWlp px	16.24	—.44
CapWGr	17.67	—.20
Eupac p	21.55	+.08
FdInv p	18.06	—.11
Govt p	14.35	—.07
GwthFd px	26.35	—1.01
HI Trst p	15.47	—.01
IncoFd p	14.72	
IntBd p	14.35	—.04
InvCoA px	18.62	—.71

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Crédit Commercial de France	FF 3,500	1996	Fibor	99.91	—	Interest will be the 3-month Fibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. Payable in Jan. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	¥ 10,000	1998	0.71	103½	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. Payable in Jan. (Sanwa Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	¥ 50,000	2000	0.90	108.70	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. Payable in Jan. (Nikko Europe.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Citibank Brazil	$ 60	1996	8¾	99.934	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. Denominations $10,000. (Citibank Int'l.)
Fifth Mexican Acceptance Corp.	$ 60	1998	8.	95½	—	Noncallable. Also $15 million with some maturity date but paying 9% and issued at 95.45. Fees not disclosed. (Kidder Peabody Int'l.)
Grupo Tribasa SA de CV	$100	2000	7¾	99.40	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Norcham Leasing	$ 50	1996	9	99.524	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations $10,000. (Chemical Investment Bank.)
Transportadora de Gas del Sur	$200	1998	7¾	99.70	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations $250,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Sudwestdeutsche LB Capital Markets	DM 125	1999	6⅛	101.45	—	Interest will be a fixed 6⅛% in first year, thereafter 30% less 5 times the 5-year Deutsche mark swap rate. Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (Morgan Stanley.)
World Bank	DM 100	1999	6⅛	100.825	—	Interest will be a fixed 6⅛% in first year, thereafter 30% less 5 times the 5-year Deutsche mark swap rate. Reoffered at 99.45. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Payable in Jan. (Morgan Stanley.)
Eksportfinans	C$ 200	1999	6	100.302	—	Reoffered at 98.702. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Payable in Jan. (Scotia McLeod.)
Toronto-Dominion Bank Australia	C$ 100	1999	6¼	100.942	—	Reoffered at 99.342. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Payable in Jan. (Scotia McLeod.)
Kobe Steel	¥ 10,000	1998	2.65	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 10 million yen. Payable in Jan. (Sanwa Int'l.)
Kobe Steel	¥ 10,000	1999	3	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations 10 million yen. Payable in Jan. (DKB Int'l.)
Kobe Steel	¥ 10,000	2000	3.20	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 10 million yen. Payable in Jan. (IBJ Int'l.)
Mitsubishi Estate	¥ 10,000	1998	2.55	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 10 million yen. Payable in Jan. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l.)
Mitsubishi Oil	¥ 10,000	2003	4.20	100¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Mitsubishi Finance.)
Mitsui & Co.	¥ 10,000	1999	2.85	101.725	—	Reoffered at 100¼. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. Denominations 10 million yen. Payable in Jan. (Sakura Finance Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Alexander Haagen Properties	$ 75	2001	7½	100	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Convertible at $18 per share. Company's current initial public offering also priced at $18. Fees 2.585%. Payable in Jan. (Natwest Capital Markets.)
Lippo Treasury	$ 90	2000	1¼	100	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Convertible at HK$13.18 per share and at HK$7.724 per dollar. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Ryoden Development	$ 50	1998	3	100	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at par in 1997. Convertible at HK$3.65 per share, a 15.32% premium, and at HK$7.724 per dollar. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. Payable in Jan. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Shangrila Asia Capital	$258.75	2000	2⅞	86.236	—	Noncallable. Convertible at HK$12.917 per share, a 25% premium, and at HK$7.723 per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Sterlite Industries	$100	1999	3½	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at 561.07 rupees per share, a 9.60% premium, and at 31.42 rupees per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Robert Fleming & Co.)
Yodogawa Steel Works	$300	1997	1¾	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 645 yen per share and at 110.05 yen per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Nikko Europe.)

VW to Turn SEAT Debt Into Equity

Bloomberg Business News

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG's supervisory board has approved a plan to convert to equity 1.4 billion Deutsche marks ($820 million) of loans to its unprofitable Spanish unit, SEAT SA, and to cut the unit's work force by 40 percent.

SEAT is expected to post a loss of 2 billion DM this year and is the main source of Volkswagen's group loss of 2.3 billion DM.

SEAT's capital of 84 billion pesetas ($595 million) will be written down to zero and raised again by transforming debt to equity, the German carmaker said Saturday.

Volkswagen said it would spend about 1.3 billion DM on restructuring at SEAT by 1998, including 575 million DM in 1993 alone.

The plan entails the shutdown of car assembly at SEAT's Zona Franca plant in Barcelona and a reduction in SEAT's full-time 22,400-member work force by about 9,000 employees starting in January, Volkswagen said.

About 2,900 will take early retirement, 4,600 will work short-time for up to 24 months to the end of 1996 and 1,400 temporary workers won't have their contracts renewed.

As agreed recently, the Spanish government will contribute in the form of unemployment benefit for SEAT employees put on short time.

SEAT's Pamplona plant, where VW Polo cars are manufactured, will be hived off and named Fabrica Navarra de Automoviles SA.

SEAT will be paid a further 220 million DM by Volkswagen AG for its financial services unit FISEAT.

■ Lufthansa Looks Up

Deutsche Lufthansa AG is making faster progress in its restructuring than had been expected, and the carrier's 1993 operating loss will be lower than budgeted, its chief executive said.

The executive, Jürgen Weber, was quoted by the Süddeutsche Zeitung newspaper on Saturday as saying this year's operating loss would be more than halved from 1992, to below 500 million DM. The newspaper said the budgeted operating loss for 1993 was 575 million DM.

Mr. Weber said Lufthansa was targeting break-even or a small profit for 1994.

He repeated his view that Lufthansa urgently needed a capital increase but added the question of employee pensions had to be settled before this could happen.

The Bonn government will not take part in any capital increase and thus will reduce its stake to below 50 percent. But if the state holding falls as planned, employees lose their claims to state pensions.

MGM Buys Back 13% Notes

Reuters

SANTA MONICA, California — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., controlled by Crédit Lyonnais, said that it redeemed the entire outstanding principal amount, about $108 million, of its 13 percent subordinated debentures due Dec. 15, 1996.

Rapid Tightening Looks Less Likely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury notes outperformed longer-term bonds last week as sentiment weakened in the market that the Federal Reserve Board would rapidly raise short-term interest rates.

Bonds retreated as some traders believed that any Fed reluctance to raise rates would trigger more inflation. A rising inflation rate diminishes the value of fixed-rate securities, especially the 30-year bonds.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Although some traders and economists expect the Fed to raise rates as soon as January or February, the Washington Post reported Friday that senior Fed officials see no need for a "preemptive strike" against inflation.

On Sunday, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said that with the U.S. economy expected to grow at around a 3.0 percent rate early next year and inflation modest, he sees no need for the Federal Reserve to push up interest rates soon.

"I don't see it in the current quarter or the next quarter," Mr. Bentsen said in a television interview.

Economists have predicted growth in the first three months of next year would slow to an annual rate of about 2.5 percent to 3 percent. For the fourth quarter, Mr. Bentsen said growth could go as high as 4 to 5 percent.

"It's not necessarily a foregone conclusion the Fed raises rates in the imminent future," said Landers Carnal, chief fixed-income investment officer at Boatmen's Trust Co. in St. Louis, Missouri.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed at 6.28 percent, up from 6.19 percent last Friday and above the record of 5.77 percent set Oct. 15.

On Nov. 22, the yield hit 6.38 percent, its highest in three months.

The two-year note's yield fell Friday to 4.15 percent, down 6 basis points. The note yielded 213 basis points less than the 30-year bond, the widest gap since Nov. 24. A widening gap between short- and long-term rates is considered a reflection of rising inflationary pressures.

Mr. Carnal, who is in charge of about $20 billion in fixed-income assets, said the Fed will do the right thing and act before inflation gets out of hand. That is why he's betting on bond yields to return to the October low.

"We really feel long-term rates are a function of inflation, and we believe inflation will remain subdued," Mr. Carnal said.

Consumer prices rose 2.7 percent through November. The rate last year was 3 percent, the lowest since the 1986 rise of 1.2 percent.

The Federal Open Market Committee, the policy-making body that sets short-term interest rates, is to meet on Tuesday. Most analysts have said they expect the FOMC will introduce a tightening bias, which means the committee will be on the alert for future reasons to raise rates. But virtually no one predicted an immediate increase in short-term interest rates.

The federal funds rate, a rate influenced by the Fed that is what banks charge each other for overnight loans, is currently at 3 percent.

The minutes of Tuesday's FOMC meeting will be released in about 6 weeks and the minutes of the prior, Nov. 16 meeting will be made public Thursday.

Terrence Pigott, head trader at Daiwa Securities America, said the divergence between notes and bonds is the market's way of saying that people want the Fed to raise rates soon. "If the Fed doesn't tighten credit now, they're going to have to tighten more in the future," Mr. Pigott said.

To Mr. Pigott's way of thinking, inflation statistics are lagging indicators. That means the economy will begin to show strength before the consumer price measures capture it. By the time inflation shows up, he believes, it's too late to fight it.

Indeed, a forward-looking measure of pricetrends, the Commodity Research Bureau's index of 21 commodity futures contracts, surged by 0.86 point on Friday, to 225.13, just off its year's high set on Dec. 13 at 225.29. That level was a three-year high.

Based on historical patterns, the current rise in the CRB index may point to a rise of 25 to 50 basis points in interest rates in coming months, to a Merrill Lynch & Co. analyst, Suresh Krishnan.

But Curt Hollingsworth, who manages seven bond funds totaling $3 billion at Fidelity Investments, said the Fed's approach was exactly as it should be. "I personally think the Fed is right on," he said.

Helped by global economic weakness, the inflation rate will hover between 2 and 2.5 percent the next two years, Mr. Hollingsworth said. "If that's true, we could be looking at a 3 percent federal funds rate for two years," he said. *(Bloomberg Knight-Ridder, Reuters, UPI)*

But Buybacks Stand to Rise

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The threat of higher interest rates might persuade more companies to buy back high-cost debt through tender offers, a study says.

Their targets would be $140 billion in bonds that cannot be called for at least another year, according to Fitch Investors Service and Andrew Kalotay Associates, a bond consulting firm.

Companies are concerned that if they wait to call these bonds on schedule, they miss the chance to refinance the debt at today's low interest rates, the study says.

Companies will not get their bonds back cheaply. Investors understandably don't want to give up bonds that pay high interest rates.

"We'd need something to make it attractive, otherwise there's no incentive," said Joseph Gogola, who oversees $2 billion at CUNA Mutual Insurance Group in Madison, Wisconsin.

Some investors have bought the bonds recently on the hunch they would be tendered for. That has pushed up prices, meaning the issuers will have to pay even higher premiums to get their bonds back.

Commonwealth Edison 9.5 percent bonds due in 2016 and callable in about two years at $1,047.50 now are trading at $1,120. Ford Motor Credit 10.25 percent bonds due in 1999 and callable at $1,000 at the end of next year are trading at $1,050. Eastman Kodak 10 percent bonds due in 2001 and callable at $1,000 in two and a half years were quoted recently at $1,109.

BONDS: *European Issuers Set for Another Big Year*

Continued from Page 9

to hedge against the mark since the German currency is forecast to be weak against all currencies.

Confirming this year's revival of European markets, the mark recouped its status as the second-most-used currency behind the dollar, a position it had ceded to the yen in 1989. Bonds denominated in marks rose nearly 64 percent, to $58.7 billion. Issuance in yen, up 33 percent, barely kept pace with the overall market expansion and amounted to $58 billion.

While sterling comfortably remains in fourth place, accounting for 9.2 percent of the overall market, the French franc, which only last year emerged as a major sector, is close behind, with an 8.6 percent market share. This represents a doubling of the franc's market share since 1990 compared to a relatively stagnant position for the pound.

The French franc has for the second year eclipsed the Swiss franc and the European currency unit. The Swiss franc's market share at 5.7 percent is unchanged from the past two years.

The European Currency Unit, the major victim of market doubts that Europe will move to a common currency by the end of the decade, suffered a 67 percent drop in new issues; its market share was sliced to 1.5 percent.

The U.S. dollar remains the dominant currency. But with issuance not quite keeping pace with the overall market, the dollar's share of new business slipped to 35 percent from 38 percent last year.

Had it not been for a tripling in the volume of convertible bonds, to $6.4 billion, and a 50 percent increase in floating-rate notes, to $42 billion, the dollar would have had a hard time keeping up.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 20 - Dec. 24

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

● **Dec. 20** Tokyo October household spending. Forecast: Down 1.2 percent.
● **Dec. 21** Tokyo October leading diffusion indexes. Forecast: Leading index: Down 8.4 to 28; for coincident: 12.5 percent.
● **Dec. 22** Wellington Overseas debt as of Sept. 30. Forecast: About 68 billion New Zealand dollars. Also balance of payments for year ended March 30.
Earnings expected China Everbright, City Chiu Chow, RJR Electronics, Watary International.
● **Dec. 23** Japan Emperor's birthday. All markets, banks and government offices closed.
Canberra Civil Aviation Authority expected to announce winning bidder for contract to build Australia's new air traffic control system, valued at more than 200 million Australian dollars.
Wellington November merchandise trade. Forecast: Small deficit to surplus of up to 50 million New Zealand dollars.
● **Dec. 24** Tokyo November vehicle production and November crude oil imports.

Europe

● **Expected sometime this week** Copenhagen November consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent in month, up 1.5 percent in year.
Frankfurt November producer price index. Forecast: Down 0.1 percent, down 0.3 percent in year.
Milan October wholesale and producer price indexes. Forecasts: Wholesale up 6.7 percent, producer up 4.4 percent.
Geneva December consumer price indexes for Basel and Geneva. Forecast: Basel: No change, Geneva: Down 0.1 percent.
Helsinki November trade balance. Forecast: 4.8 billion Finnish markkaa.
Brussels December consumer price index. Forecast: Up 2.4 percent.
Stockholm November trade balance. Forecast: 4.7 billion kronor.
● **Dec. 20** London November M-4 money supply. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent.
Paris October industrial production. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent.
● **Dec. 21** Amsterdam October industrial production.
London November trade with countries outside the European Community. Forecast: 650 million pound deficit.
Paris November final consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.1 percent in month, up 2.2 percent in year.
Rome December consumer price index for Italy's eight largest cities. Forecast: Up 4.2 percent.
● **Dec. 22** Paris November household consumption. Forecast: Up 0.5 percent. Also: December new construction orders.
● **Dec. 23** Amsterdam Foreign trade.
Frankfurt Preliminary Western German December consumer price index expected.

Americas

● **Dec. 20** Santiago Chile's Supreme Court is expected to rule on whether Compania de Telefonos de Chile can enter the long-distance phone market. Outlook: The court is expected to ratify the decision of the Anti-Monopolies Commission, which approved Telefonos entrance.
New York Bids from Viacom Inc. and QVC Network Inc. for Paramount Communications Inc. are due at 4 P.M. Paramount's board plans to evaluate the offers until Jan. 7.
Detroit Pierre Salinger, former press secretary to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, addresses the Economic Club of Detroit.

New York R.H. Macy & Co. bankruptcy court scheduled to approve $4.65 million in professional fees.
New York Grupo Torras SA hearing on company's request for a freeze in assets belonging to the former head of the Kuwait Investment Office.
Earnings expected Nike Inc., Stewart Enterprises Inc., Healthtrust Inc.
● **Dec. 21** Washington Commerce Department reports 1993 plant and equipment spending according to its second-quarter survey.
Washington Treasury Department releases its November budget statement.
Ottawa October retail trade.
Ottawa The Bank of Canada sets its discount.
New York Parallel Technologies Inc. hearing on arguments refuting fraud allegations from overseas investors and an investment bank.
New York Ferrara International Plc. seeks permanent injunction in Manhattan Supreme Court barring payment of $1 million guarantee to Harris Corp.
Earnings expected Dean Foods Inc.
● **Dec. 22** Washington Commerce Department reports its final estimate of economic growth for the third quarter and third-quarter corporate profits.
Ottawa October wholesale trade.
Chicago United Airlines board of directors discusses $5 billion buyout proposal giving employees control of UAL Inc.
● **Dec. 23** Washington Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.
Washington Commerce Department reports November durable goods orders.
Washington Personal income and spending for November.
Ottawa October employment, earnings and hours and unemployment insurance statistics.
Houston Baker Hughes Inc. releases its weekly survey of the number of active oil and gas drilling rigs in the United States and Canada.
● **Dec. 24** Mexico City Inflation for the first half of December. Outlook: Up between 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent in December's first half.
United States Government offices, financial markets and businesses closed for the Christmas holiday.
Ottawa October real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry.
Toronto Canadian stock exchanges will be closed. The exchanges also will be closed on Dec. 27 and will reopen on Dec. 28.

RUSSIA: *West Is Finding Lessons to Be Learned, Some the Hard Way*

Continued from Page 9

two-thirds of an average Russian's monthly salary, on a monthly shopping spree.

"I like pretty things, and I can afford them," said Mrs. Petrova, who has virtually written off Russian-made goods. Her shopping bag revealed a brand-consciousness that Western companies could only dream of a year ago. Lancome face powder and Oriane cream for herself, Oil of Olay moisturizer for her daughter, Colgate toothpaste for the family and Old Spice after-shave for her husband, an evidently successful businessman.

Other shoppers were more modest but no less committed to their choices. Natasha Geyorgyan, a teacher, had come to buy Pantene shampoo because a commercial said it was kind to damaged hair. Sofiya Pavlova, a retiree, was in line for Blend-a-Med toothpaste, because of its pleasant taste, and Camay soap, for its nice smell. The prices, she admitted, were high — 1,470 rubles for the toothpaste, 860 for the soap — but, she said cheerfully, her son made a good salary.

"A year and a half ago, most companies doing business in Russia were industrial — IBM, GE and the like," said Bruce Macdonald, chief Moscow representative for BBDO Worldwide Inc., the advertising agency that is a subsidiary of Omnicom Group Inc. "Now they are mostly packaged-goods companies scrambling for their share of the market."

Why now? For one thing, the ruble, after holding steady for several months at about 1,200 to the dollar, is now effectively convertible, so companies can take local earnings and translate them into hard currencies without going through tortuous barter deals.

But other hurdles remain, such as the Russian government's recent announcement that on Jan. 1 it will impose higher import duties on a wide range of goods. Add this to the confused political situation, and many Western businesses still keep their distance.

"It is still early," said John E. Pepper, Procter & Gamble's president for international business, here on a short trip recently. He called the market a baby that was "alive and kicking but with a lot of growing up to do."

Procter & Gamble, with worldwide sales of $30.43 billion, began operations in St. Petersburg in August 1991; its first partner was Leningrad State University, which is involved in joint research projects and proved helpful in finding office space and providing introductions to bureaucrats.

A year after putting Wash & Go on the St. Petersburg market, Procter & Gamble moved on to Moscow with products such as Tix and Ariel detergents, Camay soap, Head & Shoulders and Pantene Pro-V shampoos, Oil of Olay, Blend-a-med and Old Spice. The prices are steep by Russian standards — 7,100 rubles for Oil of Olay day cream — nearly 8 percent of the average monthly salary — and 8,400 for Old Spice after-shave.

"At a certain point," Mr. Smit said, "we want to branch out" beyond the two cities. "But in a country like this, you have to go step by step."

The company crossed a threshold last month when it signed an agreement with a detergent-manufacturing plant in Novomoskovsk, 210 kilometers (130 miles) south of Moscow; it has been producing Ariel detergent there since December 1992. Procter & Gamble will buy 14 percent of the company's shares and invest $50 million over five years, after which it will become the plant's majority owner.

Most marketing companies here are moving slowly toward local production. First you introduce your product, said Joseph F. Condon, a former RJR Nabisco Inc. executive who has set up his own consulting company in Moscow. Next you assemble it locally and then move to production. "Those are the normal stages of development," he said.

Like other consumer companies, Procter & Gamble keeps a tight lid on information about its Russian operations — refusing, for instance, to reveal sales volumes or production figures.

> **The market is a baby that is "alive and kicking but with a lot of growing up to do."**
> **John E. Pepper, Procter & Gamble's president**

"The volumes are very low for the size of the country, but we are about where we expected it to be," Mr. Pepper said. The challenge, he said diplomatically, is "price and affordability" — how to reach out for a mass market when most people have little money.

"We are pricing as low as we can," he said.

Mr. Pepper made his first scouting trip here in 1990, when it was still the Soviet Union. "With all the challenges that remain, what has happened so far is miraculous," he said, with the caution of a man who has weathered his share of bureaucratic battles.

One surprise, he said, has been the diligence and eagerness of the young Russians hired to fill about 80 jobs here. Getting Westerners to join them remains a problem, however. "This is tough duty," he said, although he noted that there were always adventurers willing to take up the challenge.

The high cost of a Moscow operation is one reason it is still so difficult for companies to break even. "This is the most expensive city in Europe now," said Mr. Macdonald. "To put a $100,000 officer in Moscow will cost you $500,000," including housing, security and periodic trips out of the country.

Distribution remains a nightmarish challenge. Procter & Gamble ships its products — mostly from Europe — by sea to St. Petersburg, a route that has spared it the tie-ups that now plague truck traffic on the border. But getting them from warehouse to stores is still a problem — part of the "Big L," as Mr. Smit refers to his daily logistical headaches.

The confusion in Russian retailing — where fly-by-night sidewalk kiosks still compete with state-owned stores — is one of the most annoying aspects for foreign companies. The business has attracted both amateurs and con artists, and it is often hard to tell the difference.

But in some ways, approaching the Russian consumer has been easier than many companies expected. Brand recognition has not been a problem; Russians have always been acutely aware of foreign products, even when Western goods could be bought only from visitors, or on the black market.

"In those days, a Russian would never ask you to buy a video or a television," Mr. Macdonald said. "They would always ask for a Sony, and give you the precise model number." The same applied to simpler products, from Marlboro cigarettes to Levi's jeans.

"Made in the West" remains a powerful lure for Russians, who remain suspicious of local brands and even of labels printed in the Cyrillic alphabet.

PepsiCo Inc., which has bottled soft drinks here since Soviet times, now has to defend itself against the perception that it is somehow a local, with a low-quality product. Even Russian-produced Marlboros are proving a hard sell.

"Russians are the only people in the world who read the bar code," said Mr. Macdonald, noting that the last digits indicate where the pack was produced.

For Procter & Gamble, establishing brand recognition has not been any more difficult than anywhere else. Taking advantage of relatively cheap advertising rates — it costs 4 cents to reach a thousand viewers here, compared with $6 in the United States — it has kept up a steady television campaign.

Besides selling the products, the commercials offer viewers a glimpse of Western kitchens, clothes and lifestyles — all of which contribute to the products' lure.

Where the Russian market has shown its peculiarities is in the absence of brand loyalty among consumers, noted Mr. Smit. "If the product was on the shelf," he said, "then she bought it no matter how badly she needed it."

Some of the Russian consumer's special problems have been picked up in Procter & Gamble's ads, although most are repeats of commercials broadcast worldwide. But in a country where relatively few families have washing machines, commercials for detergents — here as elsewhere, the company's best-selling products — have to aim at women who wash clothes by hand, in buckets.

"You have to talk to them in a way that makes them see you understand their laundry problems," Mr. Smit said. "A Western consumer is trained to see commercials and will grasp the message. The Russian consumer needs extra words and images, not because she is dumb but because you have to show her how to use the product."

DISNEY: *An Appeal to Virginia*

Continued from Page 9

Mouse American history in the pejorative sense of the word that people sometimes use." Rather, he said its overall message will be that the United States "is the best of all possible places, this is the best of all possible systems."

Plans for the park, which is scheduled to open in 1998, have drawn mixed reaction in and around Haymarket, where Disney has options to buy 3,000 acres (1,200 hectares) of land on which to build the 100-acre park. The park would create new jobs and spur business development in Prince William County, but some local groups have objected that the accompanying construction, crowds and traffic would spoil the area's rural character.

Mr. Eisner said Virginia legislators and others have told him not to be concerned about opponents of the park, but he still was worried.

"I've talked to legislators and the people down there and they say, 'Oh, don't worry about these splinter groups and so forth,'" Mr. Eisner said. I don't think you underestimate intelligent people with a cause. So, I do worry about them."

Apple Reportedly Plans to Launch On-Line Service

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — Apple Computer Inc. will soon launch an on-line service to compete with computer networks such as Prodigy Services Co. and America OnLine Inc., industry sources and analysts say.

"The fact that Apple and AT&T are looking at this business shows how attractive the business really is," said Steven Eskenazi, an analyst with the brokerage Alex. Brown & Sons.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. last week announced plans to enter the on-line market with an "intelligent" electronic-mail service.

On-line services deliver news and information, advertising, E-mail, electronic forums and other features to subscribers through their personal computers.

Apple's new network, to be called e.World, will debut in April and initially target the general consumer market, sources said.

Separately, Apple said that a German version of its personal digital assistant, the Newton MessagePad, was available at retailers in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Dec. 17	Dec. 10	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $ long term	6.14	6.12	8.12	5.64
U.S. $ mdm term	5.61	5.55	7.68	5.26
U.S. $ short term	4.99	4.96	6.50	4.53
Pounds sterling	6.68	6.81	8.72	6.68
French francs	6.12	6.23	8.76	6.12
Italian lire	8.61	8.62	12.96	8.13
Danish kroner	6.52	6.56	10.81	6.52
Swedish kroner	7.38	7.44	11.32	7.27
ECU, long term	6.46	6.54	8.84	6.46
ECU, mdm term	6.07	6.14	8.82	6.07
Can. $	6.86	6.79	8.48	6.44
Aus. $	6.86	6.85	8.79	6.43
N.Z. $	6.52	6.68	8.27	5.62
Yen	3.17	3.20	5.88	2.17

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Dec. 17

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nom$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nom$
Straights	148.00	122.50	1,656.10	1,668.50
Convert.	3.08	—	885.50	23.50
FRNs	55.00	—	3,166.00	251.50
ECP	5,524.20	3,774.20	19,889.38	4,695.45
Total	5,744.20	3,907.10	16,516.90	6,738.90

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nom$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nom$
Straights	13,425.00	18,748.18	26,192.10	22,806.60
Convert.	712.80	547.70	2,272.10	1,634.00
FRNs	8,556.00	1,068.70	28,022.20	2,997.70
ECP	7,177.70	8,368.98	8,616.10	2,934.08
Total	29,881.50	28,733.48	67,602.60	40,542.38

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

Dec. 17

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	3¼	3¼	3 7/16
Deutsche mark	6 9/16	6 3/16	5⅝
Pound sterling	5 13/16	5½	5⅝
French franc	6 13/16	6⅝	6¼
ECU	7	6⅝	6 5/16
Yen	2 7/16	2 3/16	2

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Dec. 17	Dec. 10	Chge
DJ Indus.	3,751.57	3,740.67	+ 0.29 %
DJ Util.	227.66	224.76	+ 1.29 %
DJ Trans.	1,754.17	1,763.83	— 0.55 %
S & P 100	431.97	428.00	+ 0.93 %
S & P 500	466.38	462.93	+ 0.53 %
S & P Ind	537.37	535.21	+ 0.40 %
NYSE Cp	257.79	256.93	+ 0.33 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,337.10	3,261.30	+ 2.32 %
FT 30	2,505.30	2,459.70	+ 1.85 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	18,052.	17,257.	+ 4.61 %
Germany			
DAX	2,151.02	2,161.13	— 0.47 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,568.80	10,228.10	+ 3.33 %
World			
MSCIP	593.50	591.80	+ 0.29 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Dec. 17	Dec. 10
Discount rate	3.00	3.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00
Federal funds rate	2⅞	2⅞
Japan		
Discount	1¾	1¾
Call money	2 5/16	2⅜
3-month interbank	2 1/16	2.00
Britain		
Germany		
Lombard	6¼	6¼
Call money	6.15	6.10
3-month interbank	6.10	6.10
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6¼	6½
3-month interbank	5 7/16	5⅝

Gold	Dec. 17	Dec. 10	Chge
London p.m. fix $	386.50	382.30	+ 1.10 %

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Rial's Slide Increases Iran's Woes

New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Reflecting growing signs of economic turmoil, the Iranian rial plunged against hard currencies on the open market last week after the central bank announced that the rial's official value had fallen 45 percent over the last two months.

The government said sagging oil prices had caused the currency crisis. But general concern about price instability, job losses and shortages have brought economic activity to a near standstill, hastening the currency's decline.

Layoffs, plant closings and a winding down in imports of raw materials have been reported in recent weeks, and dozens of banking officials have been arrested for fraud and illegal currency manipulation.

The dollar, which had been trading at 2,000 rials on the open market Monday, rose to 2,220 at midweek. That marked an 11 percent decline for the Iranian currency. The central bank has adjusted the official rate to 1,770, a 45 percent drop from the rial's value in October, the official press and licensed money changers said.

Morteza Alviri, an adviser to President Hashemi Rafsanjani, told The Tehran Times last week that the currency situation was "alarming but not out of control." But The Tehran Times said in an editorial on Wednesday, "The rial's slump does not paint a rosy prospect for Iran's economy."

Without stringent policies to control hard-currency expenditures, analysts predictedhe rial will continue to decline.

"If the existing policies are not significantly altered, Iran will undergo social and political disintegration," said Ezatollah Sahabi, former head of the budget commission and editor of Iranch Fardah, an opposition bimonthly magazine that advocates democratic change.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Prices recovered from an early setback to finish the week with a gain and just below recent record highs. The CBS index closed at 272.6 points, just under the all-time high of 272.7 touched on Dec. 8 and up 1.9 points from the previous Friday.

Brokers said the main driving force behind the advance was expiry of December options.

Elsevier gained 4 guilders to 168.30 after news its subsidiary Reed Elsevier has acquired a 40 percent stake in Italian law publisher Dott. A. Giuffre Editore.

Frankfurt

Investors were disturbed early in the week by the Russian legislative elections on Sunday, but by Friday the market ended with only a small loss.

The DAX index finished on Friday at 2,151.02 points, down a modest 0.47 percent from the previous Friday evening. The indicator plunged by almost 3 percent on Tuesday and Wednesday combined, although one broker said the German market is no longer as sensitive as in the past to Russian political upheavals, since "it has gotten used to them."

Traders said investors had seized on the pretext to take profits after two weeks of a price uptrend on the bourse.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong stock prices jumped 3.3 percent during the week on strong overseas institutional buying, even as the Chinese-British dispute over the territory escalated.

The Hang Seng Index gained 340.75 points, closing at record 10,568.86 on Friday. Average daily volume ros to 11.60 billion Hong Kong dollars from 11.51 billion a week earlier.

Overseas institutions powered a rally late in the week. Brokers said the buying frenzy was boosted later by success on Wednesday's land auction, at which a local consortium bought a piece of development land in Kowloon for a record 3.94 billion Hong Kong dollars.

They also said investors were encouraged by the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks.

London

Positive news on retail sales, inflation and unemployment plus hopes of an imminent cut in interest rates pushed prices to record highs last week.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose 75.8 points, or 2.3 percent, to 3,337.1 points on Friday. During trading Friday, the index touched a record intraday high of 3,350.8 points.

Hopes of a half reduction in interest rates by early next year were boosted by the news that annual inflation was unchanged in November at 1.4 percent. Dealers also were pleased by the 36,100 fall in the number of people out of work in November.

Despite the news of a breaking-off in talks between Britain and China over the future of Hong Kong, shares with a strong interest in the colony rose sharply in line with the Hang Seng index. HSBC was up 47.5 pence to 865 and Cable & Wireless rose by 5 pence to 502.

Wellcome gained 28 pence to 655 after it signed an agreement to collaborate with Vertex Pharmaceuticals of the United States on research oo treatments for AIDS.

Milan

Hopes that that a budget for 1994 would be passed on Sunday, which were borne out, lifted Milan shares last week.

Prices were boosted by suggestions from the governor of the Italian central bank, Antonio Fazio, that interest rates could come down soon. Analysts have said passage of the budget would facilitate a rate cut.

THe Mibtel index finished Friday trading at 10,606, up 368 points, or 3.59 percent, from the previous week.

Among leading stocks, Pirelli gained 1.9 percent, Fiat 2.77 percent, Olivetti 5.23 percent and Montedison 6.16 percent.

But a week after its successful privatization, bank Credito Italiano was the victim of profit-taking and fell 7.18 percent.

Paris

Concerns about the prospects for the French economy in 1994 canceled out relief at the conclusion of the world trade talks, and Paris shares finished flat on the week.

The CAC-40 index closed on Friday at 2,196.44 points, down 1.6 points, or 0.07 percent.

Analysts reported a growing sentiment in the market that the current level of shares had run too far ahead of the likely improvement in company earnings next year.

That was balanced however by growing speculation of interest rate cuts early in the new tear and a relatively optimistic set of government forecasts.

Singapore

Boosted by advances in Tokyo and Hong Kong, Singapore stocks closed the week 113.94 points higher, at 2,280.28. The blue-chip gauge ended at record highs for each of the first four days of the week before profit-taking set in on Friday.

The broader SES All-Singapore index climbed 25.53 points, to 601.62 points.

Volume rose 4.2 percent, to 3.00 billion units from 2.86 billion the previous week, while value was up to 6.88 billion Singapore dollars from 6.51 billion.

Dealers said share prices scaled new heights on strong buying from institutional and private investors. Strong advances in Tokyo and Hong Kong boosted the upward trend.

Tokyo

Prices rose last week on expectations the government was ready to announce measures to stimulate the flagging economy.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues jumped 794.48 points, or 4.6 percent, to 18,051.91 points, after falling 201.92 points the previous week. The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index rose 33.76 points, to 1,490.47 points.

Prices turned upward after the government passed its second supplementary budget on Wednesday. Brokers said Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was ready to set out further measures to stimulate growth.

The market is anticipating a package worth seven trillion yen to boost the housing sector, land transactions and the securities market to be unveiled on Monday.

Zurich

Prices crept higher as activity slowed ahead of the year-end holidays. The Swiss Performance Index finished 12.62 points, or 0.6 percent, higher, at 1,816.58.

The announcement of a quarter point cut in the Swiss discount rate disappointed dealers who had hoped for a more significant move.

Pharmaceutical stocks bucked the quiet trend with significant gains. Ciba-Geigy added 18 Swiss francs to 844 while Sandoz was 25 higher at 4,140.

SHORT COVER

German Workers Face More Cuts

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Germans were told on Sunday to expect further cuts in their standard of living but a union leader warned that attempts by employers to force down wages would lead to broad social unrest.

The Savings Bank Association president, Horst Köhler, was quoted in the Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper's Sunday edition as saying that wages in Western Germany, adjusted for inflation, would have to fall for some years to come. And an aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl was to announce on Monday more cuts in social welfare and unemployment benefits.

Klaus Zwickel, leader of the powerful IG Metall engineering union, said workers would be forced into industrial protests unless employers softened their call for wage cuts. He also said he expected German management to respond to strikes with factory lockouts aimed at bringing the German labor movement to its knees.

Australian Firms Upbeat in Survey

SYDNEY (Knight-Ridder) — Australian manufacturers' business expectations are at their highest level in nearly a decade, according to a quarterly survey of industrial trends released Sunday.

The survey, by Westpac Banking Corp. and the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, found 48 percent of manufacturers surveyed predicting an improvement in the general business climate in the next six months, the highest level since the March quarter of 1984. The survey also found that profit expectations remained strong and new orders and output were increasing.

While still below normal, capacity utilization has increased significantly. Labor-force cuts have slowed, although investment plans remain weak, the report added.

Bank Says It Laundered Drug Funds

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Banque Leu SA, a Luxembourg bank with operations in northern California, has become only the second bank in U.S. history to plead guilty to a charge of laundering money.

The bank, a subsidiary of the Swiss financial conglomerate CS Holding AG, admitted it laundered $2.3 million in cashiers checks for a Colombian drug smuggling operation. However, it said it made the plea because it felt responsible for the independent actions of an account officer.

Michael J. Yamaguchi, a federal prosecutor, said bank officials agreed to enter a guilty plea and forfeit $2.3 million to the United States. They also will be required to pay a $60,000 fine. The only other bank operating in the United States to be convicted of money laundering was the Luxembourg-based Bank of Credit & Commerce International, which was put out of business by international regulators in 1990.

GM Picks Marketing Firm in China

HONG KONG (AFP) — General Motors Corp. has chosen a subsidiary of a Chinese automaker, Denway Investment Ltd., to market its cars and trucks in southern China, it was announced Sunday.

Denway said that a contract signed Friday provides for one of its wholly owned units, Champion General International Trading Co., to sell and service U.S.-made GM products in the fast-growing area.

GM is selling more than 10,000 cars and trucks in China this year, and hopes to surpass that figure in 1994 with the Denway tie-in.

Manila Predicts Higher GNP for '94

MANILA (AFP) — The Philippine economy will grow by 4.5 percent in 1994 with slight increases in interest rates and inflation, a state-owned bank forecast on Sunday.

The government-run Development Bank of the Philippines said it expected gross national product to grow by 4.5 to 5 percent with inflation hitting 9.5 to 10 percent and the interest rate for three-month treasury bills at 14.5 to 15 percent.

GNP is expected to grow by only 2.5 percent this year.

For the Record

Italy's labor minister, Gino Giugni, is to report Wednesday on negotiations between Olivetti SpA and labor unions over the computer maker's restructuring program, which includes job cuts. *(Reuters)*

The Swiss watchmaker Société Suisse de Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie SA said it expected to report higher sales and profit for 1993. Last year, SMH reported group net profit of 413 million Swiss francs ($282.6 million) on sales of 2.85 billion francs. *(Reuters)*

A U.S. Department of Transportation administrative law judge is expected to meet a Dec. 28 deadline to rule on Frank A. Lorenzo's bid to start a low-fare airline, a spokesman for Mr. Lorenzo said. *(Bloomberg)*

The Hong Kong property giant New World Development Co. has increased its investment in China to 8 billion Hong Kong dollars ($1.03 billion) by signing two real estate contracts over the weekend, the company said Sunday. *(Reuters)*

China Stock Watchdog Proves It Has Teeth

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China's fledgling securities watchdog is cracking down on companies and individuals that have bent the rules governing the country's fast-growing markets.

The state-run Financial News publication said Sunday that the China Securities Regulatory Commission, which took over the supervision of the securities industry from China's central bank in April, has cracked its first fraud case and is punishing a magazine that stirred up the markets with a false article on Beijing's plans for a capital-gains tax.

The commission will also restrict fund-raising by listed companies and will suspend trading of six companies that began trading through a computerized system without formal approval, it said.

The commission is trying to control the often-chaotic trading on China's three-year-old equity markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen. China's stock markets have been expanding rapidly in recent months following a change in regulations earlier this year that made it possible for companies around the country list their shares.

In the first case of suspected fraud unearthed by the commission, an employee of China's Hunan Provincial Materials Bureau was detained on suspicion he tried to drive up the price of a stock in order to reap profits for himself, the newspaper said. The man allegedly staged a false takeover bid for a company, hoping that would spark enough demand for the company's stock that he could sell his shares at a high price, it said.

According to the Financial News, the commission also decided to suspend authorization to publish company information for a magazine called the Securities Market Weekly. The move comes after the magazine published an inaccurate report saying investors will face a 20 percent tax on their capital gains starting next year.

The oewspaper said the report helped trigger a 7.8 percent plunge in share prices on the Shanghai Composite index last week.

China Publicizes End of Scrip Use

United Press International

BEIJING — China took a step towards eliminating its obsolete foreign scrip Sunday when its main propaganda department announced the upcoming change to the public.

The official Xinhua news agency report of a joint conference held by the Central Propaganda Department and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation underscores the government commitment to abolish the scrip early next year.

Chinese officials have called for abolition of foreign-exchange certificates, a scrip technically for use only by foreigners since the mid-1980s, but until recently were unable to convince top leaders.

A New Era of Satellite Broadcasting

Business Uses Digital Technology and Smaller Receivers

By Paul Farhi

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With the successful launch of a 6,000-pound (2,728 kilogram) satellite from a remote site in French Guiana, a long-awaited television technology known as direct broadcast satellite TV, or DBS, finally, literally, got off the ground.

By April, the satellite launched Friday is to begin beaming about 85 channels to 18-inch-wide (46-centimeter) receivers perched on windowsills and back-yard decks from orbit 22,300 miles (36,150 kilometers) above Earth.

A second satellite will go up in June, adding at least another 80 channels of pay-per-view movies, sports events and other programs.

DBS's backers enthuse that the technology will give monopoly cable operators their first major competition.

Indeed, DBS will be the first "wireless" pathway into the home to use digital technology, the computer language around which almost all telecommunications services will be based. The dawn of DBS is thus the beginning of a larger race between wireless and "wired" companies — the cable and phone companies — to provide the next generation of residential communications services.

"Someday, we'll look back on this and say DBS brought the digital revolution into American TV homes," said Stanley E. Hubbard, president of United States Satellite Broadcasting, one of two DBS companies that will begin marketing the service next spring.

His company, based in St. Paul, Minnesota, is an affiliate of Hubbard Broadcasting Inc., a family-controlled concern that owns seven television stations. Hubbard has invested $150 million in developing the DBS system.

The big player in DBS, however, is Hughes Electronics Corp., a subsidiary of General Motors Corp. Hughes has sunk $600 million into building the two DBS satellites and the Earth station in Colorado that will send programming up to the satellite. It will spend $40 million more next year to advertise and market the service through a subsidiary, DirecTv.

But the doubters, and there are plenty, say DBS's prospects clouded by these factors:

- Cable has a huge head start, having wired up 62 percent of all TV households in America.
- The cost of the equipment used to receive DBS signals could discourage many consumers. Purchase and installation of the system will cost about $900 per TV set, or $1,000 for two sets. Hughes and Hubbard executives say this cost will drop as more people sign up.
- DBS does not offer local programming.
- Competitors point out that cable and phone companies will someday be able to offer more channels and two-way "interactivity," which will eventually make their networks more versatile than DBS.

It was in 1982 that the Federal Communications Commission first reserved space in the broadcast spectrum for TV transmissions from high-powered satellites.

At the time, DBS looked like it could overcome some of the limitations that had kept existing satellite TV services from achieving mass-market success.

Theo as now, futh lower-powered systems required dishes up to 12 feet across, impractical in densely populated areas.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 17.

(Continued)

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MONDAY SPORTS

Schneider Charges To Slalom Victory, Haas Wins Downhill

The Associated Press

ST. ANTON, Austria — Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, skiing smoothly down the famed Kandahar slope, won her 46th World Cup race Sunday, finishing first in both heats of a slalom ahead of two Swedish skiers, Pernilla Wiberg and Kristina Andersson.

On Saturday, Anja Haas sped down a shortened downhill course to capture her third career World Cup victory and lead a 1-2 Austrian finish.

Renate Götschl of Austria, competing in her first World Cup downhill, was second and Japan's Emi Kawataba was third.

Schneider opened the first run Sunday with a blistering 53.44 seconds. Starting 15th in the second run, she clocked 54.40 for an overall 1:47.84.

For Schneider, a nine-year World Cup veteran, it was her second slalom victory in three races this season, and came after three days in bed with a cold that kept her out of Saturday's downhill.

"I still feel a little bit ill; physically, I'm not in the best shape," Schneider said. "But I was well enough to win."

"They were two really beautiful runs," she added. "I'm really happy because I didn't think about winning."

Asked how she can keep skiing so consistently well season after season, Schneider said: "Sometimes I'm surprised too. Really it's just the great joy of skiing each year."

Götschl, 18, who finished a surprising fourth in the slalom after her stunning second in the downhill, easily took the combined event, gaining valuable World Cup points.

"I simply went for it, and it worked," Götschl said after her second run. She was only 10th after the first heat.

Andersson was second ahead of Wiberg after the first heat, but the Swedes switched places after Wiberg's strong second run.

Anita Wachter, who had been leading in the overall Cup standings, made a bad mistake at the top of the second run, using all her acrobatic skill to stay in the running and finish 12th.

That was enough to maintain her position atop the overall World Cup standings, with 544 points. Wiberg's weekend results moved her into second place with 490, while Schneider occupies third place with 482.

For the first time in the history of women's World Cup skiing, the downhill was run in two sections, much like a giant slalom. The top 30 skiers from the first heat raced later Saturday and Haas won on her combined time of 2:19.25.

The first run leader, Varvara Zelenskaya of Russia, finished sixth.

Haas had been 11th after the first run, but posted by far the fastest second run, blazing down the sun-drenched course in 1:02.65 to clinch the victory.

"I found it difficult to concentrate on my second run," Haas said. "I was actually very surprised it was that good."

Haas, 22, said she knew she had made a mistake on the first run, and though she expected to finish higher on the second, she said, "I never thought I could win."

Götschl finished with a combined time of 2:19.35, and Kawabata had 2:19.41.

Kate Pace of Canada, the world champion, was fourth in 2:19.52.

The two-run format has never been employed in women's World Cup racing but was used in 1990 for a men's downhill in Kitzbühel, Austria.

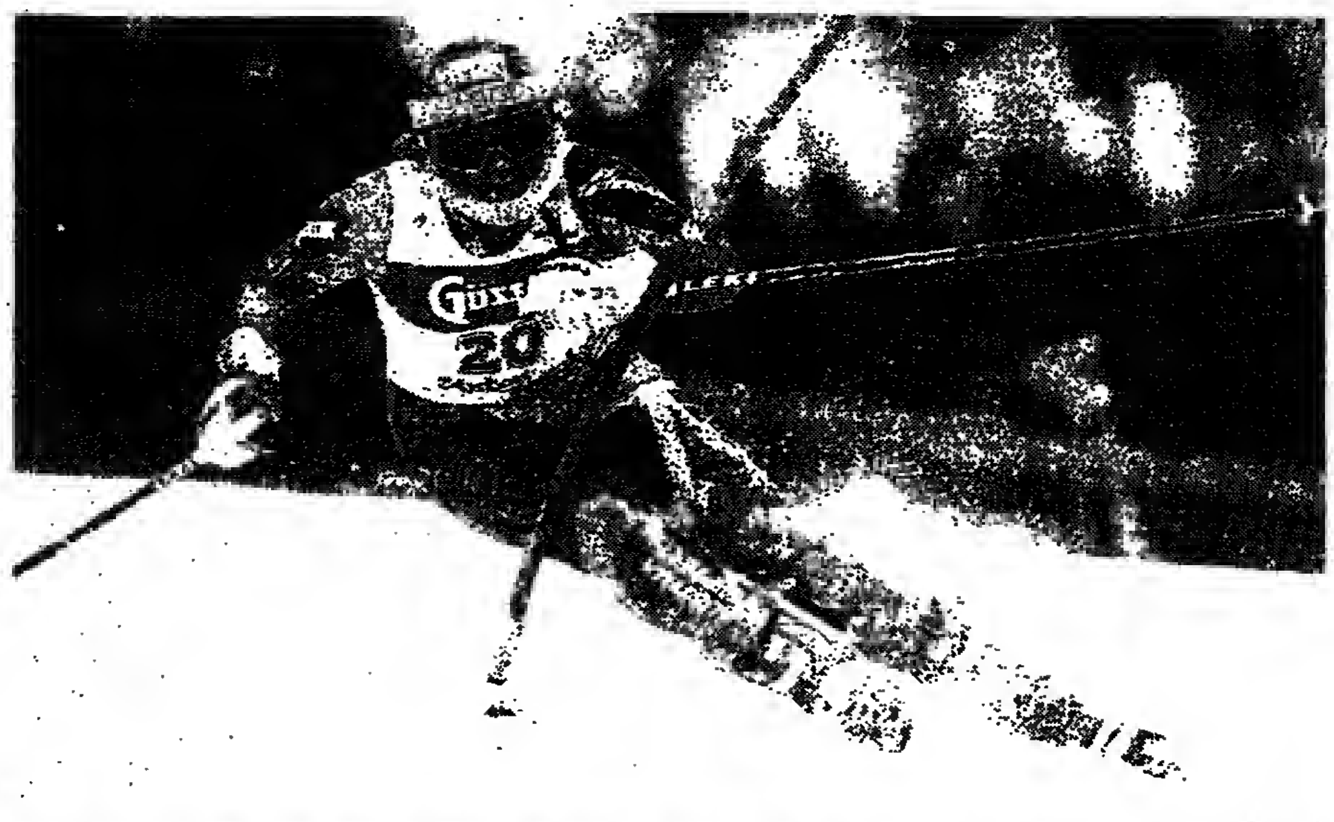
Back-to-back downhills had been scheduled for Friday and Saturday in St. Anton, but bad weather wiped out the first one and threatened the second.

Facing an imposing backlog of races should both weekend downhills be canceled, the organizers were trying to ensure that at least one of the two would be staged.

The 2,500-meter (2,725-yard) Kandahar course was shortenend to 2,250 meters for the first run and further reduced to 2,050 meters for the second.

"It's really different for us having two runs," Pace said. "To go back up the hill to race is very strange; it's almost like having two separate races in one day."

Pace continues to lead the overall downhill standings with 150 points while Haas's victory moved her into second place with 113. Katja Seizinger of Germany, the two-time defending World Cup downhill champion, is a close third with 112.



Agence France-Presse

Renate Götschl en route to fourth place in Sunday's slalom in St. Anton, Austria. Second in the downhill, she won the combined event.

American Wins in Luge, Capturing Overall Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WINTERBERG, Germany — Wendel Suckow of the United States on Sunday won the fourth World Cup luge competition to pull ahead of his teammate Duncan Kennedy in the season standings.

Suckow, who in February became the first American to win the luge World Championships, finished in 1 minute, 46.557 seconds. Oswald Haselrieder of Italy was second with 1:46.798, followed by Georg Hackl of Germany, the 1992 Olympic Champion.

After Sunday's race, Suckow had 120 points, to 113 for Kennedy. Hackl was third with 109.

In Saturday's two-man event, Stefan Krausse and Jan Behrendt of Germany triumphed. Jana Bode of Germany won the women's competition.

On Friday, doctors' attempts to reattach the severed left leg of Germany's coach, Sepp Lenz, were unsuccessful. Lenz lost his leg below the knee when he slipped on the luge track and fell in front of a U.S. sled on Friday.

Lenz had been cleaning snow off the track when he was struck by Bethany Calcaterra-McMahon, 19, of the United States, who was practicing. Calcaterra-McMahon was not injured.

• Katarina Witt, skating gracefully and nearly error-free, completed the first stage of her Olympic comeback on Saturday with a performance that left her ooe step from the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

Witt, the two-time Olympic champion, competing for the first in nearly six years, finished second in the German national championship in Herne, Germany, and qualified for the European Championship in Copenhagen in January.

She must finish among the two top Germans there to earn an Olympic berth.

Witt, 28, was beaten by the more athletic performance of Taoja Szewczenko, 16, who had six triple jumps in her free program. Marina Kielmann, champion for the past three years, was third.

"It was an exceptional feeling to stand there oo the podium again after nearly six years," Witt said.

She said it was o personal victory for her to be able to return to a sport that has developed rapidly since she turned professional after winning gold at the 1988 Calgary Games.

Io a tribute to war-torn Sarajevo, where she won her first gold medal at the 1984 Games, Witt performed to Pete Seeger's anti-war song, "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?"

She was awarded three scores of 5.9 out of the maximum 6.0 for presentation by the nioe judges.

(AP, Reuters)

Stefan Jansen/Agence France-Presse

Katarina Witt and her coach, Jutt Müller, awaiting results in the German figure skating championships. Witt finished second.

In Giant Slalom, Locher Spoils Tomba's Party

The Associated Press

ALTA BADIA, Italy — Steve Locher on Sunday spoiled Alberto Tomba's 27th birthday by beating the Italian idol io front of thousands of his fans in a World Cup giant slalom.

On Saturday in Val Gardena, Patrick Ortlieb of Austria added his first World Cup downhill victory to his 1992 Olympic title, beating Daniel Mahrer of Switzerland by 0.41 seconds.

Locher's first giant-slalom victory — his second World Cup career triumph — was sweet revenge for the 25-year-old Swiss, who was Tomba's runner-up here in 1991.

"At last I beat Alberto," said Locher, whose previous victory, in a super-giant slalom, was at Val d'Isère in 1990. "It was a tough victory, in a great atmosphere."

Locher clocked a winning aggregate of two minutes, 37.54 seconds down the steep Gran Risa track.

About 20,000 fans played trumpets and waved flags as Tomba improved three places from the first run to finish second, 1.01 seconds behind the winner.

Christian Mayer of Austria, the fastest skier in the first run, finished third, two hundreds of a second behind the Italian.

Tomba had hoped to celebrate his birthday with a victory but said defeat was oot bitter.

"I made a bad mistake in the bottom part of the second run and I still placed second, a good result," he said. "I am happy. It was a great improvement from the previous giant slalom."

The Italian skier, a three-time Olympic champion, was much criticized for his 17th place — his worst World Cup performance in four years — in the previous giant slalom, at Val d'Isère on Monday.

"I was cautious in the first run and I took all the risks in the second," said Tomba. "Without the error I could have won. But a victory on my birthday was probably too much."

He still celebrated, despite finishing second, by cutting up a big cake and eating a piece at the finish line.

Locher was one of the few skiers to avoid errors at the angled, tricky second run gate.

"My coach was the course-setter in the second run and I was aware of that difficult gate," he said. "I asked him to stand nearby, so I could quickly realize the crucial point. I was oot perfect through it, but it paid off."

Mayer, who had won his first World Cup race in Val d'Isère on Monday, said he was not disappointed with his third place "because I proved I am among the best specialists in giant slalom and I can look forward to the next races with high hopes."

Günther Mader, one of the top contenders for the World Cup overall title this season, placed fourth, slightly oarrowing his gap with the leader, Kjetil André Aamodt of Norway.

Aamodt placed eighth Sunday, 24 hours after another 8th place finish in a downhill at nearby Val Gardena.

The young Norwegian piled up 421 points in nioe races, compared with Mader's 394.

Tomba is third with 374 and can improve his position by placing high in Monday's slalom at Madonna di Campiglio.

Franck Piccard of France, a downhiller who has greatly improved in giant slalom, placed fifth and vaulted atop the speciality standiogs with 245 points, 48 points ahead of Locher. Piccard, who woo the season opener in Solden in October, is fourth overall, with 274 points.

Ortlieb's victory Saturday came a day after the 26-year-old Austrian was beaten by a virtual unkown, Markus Foser of Liechtenstein, in the seasoo's opening downhill on the same Saslooch course.

"I was frustrated yesterday," said Ortlieb. "Now I'm overjoyed for a loog-sought World Cup win. I knew I could do well on this course."

Although be had oever won a World Cup race until Saturday, Ortlieb was in the top three eight times in six seasons.

Ortlieb finished in two minutes, 4.14 seconds. Jean-Lue Cretier of France skied his best downhill ever to take third place, 0.52 secoods back.

Foser, the surprise winner Friday, finished 12th Saturday.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 17.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]					

MONDAY SPORTS

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	15	5	.750	—
Orlando	13	9	.571	3½
Boston	11	12	.478	5½
Miami	9	11	.450	6
New Jersey	8	14	.364	8
Philadelphia	8	14	.364	8
Washington	6	16	.273	10

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	16	5	.763	—
Chicago	12	8	.619	3
Charlotte	12	10	.545	4½
Indiana	10	11	.476	6
Detroit	8	13	.381	8
Cleveland	7	14	.333	9
Milwaukee	5	17	.227	11½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	21	1	.955	—
Utah	17	7	.708	5
San Antonio	15	9	.625	7
Denver	9	13	.409	12
Minnesota	8	14	.364	13
Dallas	1	21	.045	20

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	19	3	.905	—
Phoenix	16	4	.800	2½
Portland	13	10	.565	7
Golden State	12	10	.545	7½
LA Clippers	9	12	.429	10
LA Lakers	8	15	.348	12
Sacramento	5	16	.238	14

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Utah 26 25 29 17—97
Boston 31 24 20 21—96
U: K. Malone 9-20 3-6 21, Chambers 8-15 3-3 19. B: Brown 8-15 1-1 17, Radja 7-16 5-5 19. Rebounds—Utah 62 (Spencer 11), Boston 45 (Radja 11). Assists—Utah 26 (Stockton 12), Boston 24 (Douglas 12).

LA Lakers 26 20 19 29— 94
Philadelphia 12 28 21 29—105
L.A.: Peeler 9-19 0-0 20, Worthy 7-13 6-6 22. P: Weatherspoon 8-13 4-6 20, Woolridge 8-13 5-5 21. Rebounds—Los Angeles 47 (Campbell, Divac 9), Philadelphia 53 (Weatherspoon 12). Assists—Los Angeles 20 (Van Exel 8), Philadelphia 24 (Dawkins 7).

Denver 27 24 23 22—96
Charlotte 30 16 25 28—99
D: Abdul-Rauf 7-15 2-2 14, Stith 5-10 9-11 19. C: Mourning 10-15 6-9 26, Bogues 8-15 5-6 22, Curry 8-15 3-3 22. Rebounds—Denver 63 (B. Williams 15), Charlotte 42 (L. Johnson 9). Assists—Denver 21 (Pack 5), Charlotte 25 (L. Johnson 8).

New York 21 18 24 23—86
Chicago 27 23 21 27—98
N.Y.: Ewing 8-17 4-5 20, Starks 8-17 1-4 19. C: Pippen 7-13 3-2 18, Armstrong 6-14 4-6 20. Rebounds—New York 37 (Oakley 8), Chicago 36 (Grant 13). Assists—New York 24 (Starks 7), Chicago 30 (Armstrong 9).

Milwaukee 27 15 21 34— 97
Seattle 29 34 28 36—127
M: Brickowski 7-10 3-4 17, Mayberry 6-7 2-3 15. S: Gill 8-13 1-1 17, Pierce 8-13 5-5 21. Rebounds—Milwaukee 44 (Norman 6), Seattle 47 (Johnson 9). Assists—Milwaukee 19 (Brickowski, Murdock, Barry 3), Seattle 31 (McMillan, Schrempf 7).

Minnesota 27 27 28 23—105
LA Clippers 28 20 19 23— 90
M: Laettner 5-13 13-18 24, Williams 8-18 5-6 21, Rider 15-22 1-1 32. L.A.: Manning 12-20 2-2 26, Vaught 5-7 3-3 13. Rebounds—Minnesota 54 (Laettner 10), Los Angeles 51 (Vaught 13). Assists—Minnesota 24 (Williams 9), Los Angeles 27 (M. Jackson 7).

Orlando 25 37 24 28—104
Phoenix 22 37 20 22—101
O: O'Neal 12-22 12-19 37, Skiles 8-12 7-8 25. P: Barkley 9-13 8-12 26, K. Johnson 10-19 5-8 25. Rebounds—Orlando 54 (O'Neal 15), Phoenix 49 (A. Green 11). Assists—Orlando 22 (Hardaway, Skiles 5), Phoenix 26 (Barkley 7).

Golden State 26 38 25 20—109
Sacramento 26 27 16 25— 94
G: Sprewell 7-14 2-3 18, Mullin 8-15 5-8 23. S: Simmons 10-20 2-3 22, Richmond 6-20 3-4 17. Rebounds—Golden State 69 (Owens 10), Sacramento 57 (Simmons 12). Assists—Golden State 28 (Owens 6), Sacramento 24 (Webb 9).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Utah 27 29 29 36—102
Washington 22 22 28 12— 94
U: K. Malone 10-19 6-8 26, Stockton 7-16 4-5 18. W: MacLean 10-15 9-10 29, Adams 6-12 7-8 20, Chapman 7-14 6-7 20. Rebounds—Utah 43 (K. Malone 14), Washington 49 (Gugliotta 15). Assists—Utah 25 (Stockton 16), Washington 22 (Adams 8).

Philadelphia 22 23 24 12— 90
Miami 20 30 20 27—113
P: Weatherspoon 8-15 2-3 18, Hornacek 5-9 2-3 13. M: Rice 14-29 1-1 30, Smith 11-18 5-6 29. Rebounds—Philadelphia 38 (Weatherspoon 10), Miami 58 (Seikaly 15). Assists—Philadelphia 19 (Dawkins 4), Miami 31 (Shaw 10).

Denver 28 19 22 27— 96
Atlanta 28 22 22 30—102
D: Ellis 8-11 2-2 18, Abdul-Rauf 10-21 2-2 22. A: Wilkins 5-19 4-5 14, Willis 13-21 5-7 31. Rebounds—Denver 52 (Ellis 13), Atlanta 51 (Willis 9). Assists—Denver 19 (Abdul-Rauf 6), Atlanta 28 (Blaylock 10).

Cleveland 32 30 20 13 7—92
Detroit 17 21 28 19 13—98
C: Wilkins 6-13 6-7 19, Price 9-15 7-8 25. D: Mills 10-16 5-6 25, Dumars 5-17 7-9 17. Rebounds—Cleveland 52 (Williams 11), Detroit 59 (Polynice 18). Assists—Cleveland 16 (Price 5), Detroit 24 (Thomas 7).

New Jersey 22 26 26 23— 98
Indiana 22 26 29 31—108
N.J.: Coleman 8-19 8-10 25, K. Anderson 8-20 5-6 21. I: Smits 8-15 6-6 22, Miller 7-13 10-10 28, Workman 6-12 9-13 21. Rebounds—New Jersey 51 (Coleman 13), Indiana 58 (Smits 13). Assists—New Jersey 25 (K. Anderson 9), Indiana 21 (Workman 8).

San Antonio 31 14 26 19— 90
Chicago 24 26 20 24—102
S: Ellis 10-18 0-0 24, Robinson 10-19 4-8 24. C: Grant 8-14 0-2 16, Kerr 5-11 2-3 14. Rebounds—San Antonio 43 (Rodman 9), Chicago 64 (Grant 18). Assists—San Antonio 24 (Knight 6), Chicago 25 (Pippen 6).

Dallas 22 22 28 29— 93
Houston 29 27 25 25—104
D: Mashburn 12-25 4-5 30, Jackson 11-19 4-4 27. H: Thorpe 8-13 3-3 19, Olajuwon 10-22 8-8 28. Rebounds—Dallas 45 (Jones 10), Houston 62 (Thorpe 15). Assists—Dallas 28 (Harper 8), Houston 27 (Smith 6).

LA Clippers 24 35 22 28—107
Phoenix 26 26 34 28—114
L.A.: Manning 8-10 2-3 18, Harper 8-20 7-8 25. P: Barkley 7-12 6-14 20, Green 8-17 9-11 25, K. Johnson 9-12 3-4 21, Malerle 9-18 8-9 28. Rebounds—Los Angeles 44 (Vaught 12), Phoenix 48 (Barkley 10). Assists—Los Angeles 22 (Jackson 6), Phoenix 37 (Barkley 9).

Golden State 30 26 26 29—111
Seattle 37 24 32 33—126
G: Mullin 2-11 12-14 17, Webber 9-14 1-2 19. S: Gill 8-17 4-5 20, Payton 10-19 3-8 23, Pierce 9-15 8-8 26. Rebounds—Golden State 62 (Webber 11), Seattle 52 (Schrempf 6). Assists—Golden State 20 (Webber 5), Seattle 31 (Payton 8).

Minnesota 26 25 24 20— 95
Portland 34 29 21 21—105
M: Laettner 8-17 8-10 24, Rider 6-9 6-6 18. P: C. Robinson 9-16 4-6 22, Strickland 6-9 4-6 16. Rebounds—Minnesota 45 (Laettner 10), Portland 54 (B. Williams 12). Assists—Minnesota 17 (M. Williams, Rider 4), Portland 28 (Porter 11).

Major College Scores

EAST

George Washington 66, Pepperdine 59
Georgetown 93, UC Irvine 64
Manhattan 75, Hofstra 59
Morgan St. 75, Long Island U. 70
Mount St. Mary's, Md. 74, Bucknell 66
Penn 114, Haverford 73
Pittsburgh 77, Duquesne 66
Princeton 95, Wash. & Jeff. 50
St. Bonaventure 86, Niagara 69
St. John's 90, Fordham 72
St. Peter's 90, American U. 78
Syracuse 108, Md.-E. Shore 71
Villanova 59, St. Mary's, Cal. 78
Wagner 97, Iona 81
West Virginia 90, Ohio U. 81

SOUTH

Cent. Florida 102, West Florida 61
Kentucky 97, Morehead St. 61
Miami 75, Sam Houston St. 58
W. Carolina 78, Tennessee 71
Ala.-Birmingham 76, Miss. Valley St. 57
Alabama 96, Florida A&M 58
Auburn 101, Old Dominion 87
Centenary 102, Louisiana Tech 72
Clemson 76, Citadel 64
Coastal Carolina 85, S. Carolina St. 84
Coll. of Charleston 186, Mount Olive 89
DePaul 90, Jacksonville 83
East Carolina 75, Campbell 72, OT
Florida St. 69, Florida 59
Furman 102, Charleston Southern 98
Georgia Tech 86, Vanderbilt 77, OT
Kansas 89, Georgia 79
Liberty 96, Averett 56
Memphis St. 86, Fla. International 69
Middle Tenn. 82, Mo.-Kansas City 67
Mississippi 78, Southern Miss. 74
Mississippi St. 82, Tulane 78
N.C.-Asheville 74, Erskine 65
NW Louisiana 89, SE Louisiana 82
North Carolina 81, Ohio St. 68
Northeastern 64, Howard U. 62
Radford 104, W. Maryland 62
Richmond 76, Va. Commonwealth 61
Samford 90, Winthrop 57
St. Louis 92, Murray St. 89
Stetson 89, West Florida 66
Tennessee St. 74, N. Carolina A&T 59
W. Kentucky 83, South Alabama 71

MIDWEST

Akron 59, N. Illinois 58
Bradley 71, Florida Atlantic 46
Cincinnati 95, Youngstown St. 55
Detroit Mercy 65, California, Pa. 62
Evansville 86, Kent 53
Illinois 121, Chicago St. 52
Indiana 91, E. Kentucky 80
Iowa St. 115, Texas-Arlington 55
Nebraska 84, Michigan St. 81
Oakland, Mich. 86, Toledo 65
Purdue 97, Georgia Southern 59
SW Missouri St. 58, Wichita St. 41
Valparaiso 100, Dartmouth 54
W. Illinois 90, Dayton 82
Wis.-Green Bay 66, Oregon 46
Xavier, Ohio 85, Virginia Tech 52

SOUTHWEST

Ark.-Little Rock 101, Alcorn St. 50
Arkansas 96, Jackson St. 80
Arkansas St. 97, Austin Peay 80
Northwestern 67, Texas A&M 48
Oklahoma 98, Lamar 87
Oklahoma St. 85, UC Davis 41
Oral Roberts 83, Indiana St. 72
Rice 64, Colorado St. 63
Texas-El Paso 80, Abilene Christian 76

FAR WEST

Arizona St. 100, CS Northridge 81
Brigham Young 84, Texas Tech 74
E. Washington 74, Whitworth 54
Montana St. 100, Colorado Mines 72
Arizona 89, Santa Clara 63
Fresno St. 74, Oregon St. 62
Gonzaga 97, W. Montana 50
Idaho 71, Washington 55
Idaho St. 113, Colorado Mines 79
Louisville 72, Wyoming 55
NE Illinois 78, Arizona St. 75
New Mexico 90, Texas-Pan American 72
San Diego 83, Pacific 66
Southern Cal 84, Sacramento St. 64
UC San Diego 92, N. Arizona 82
UCLA 100, LSU 80
UNLV 93, Loyola Marymount 77
Utah 76, Cal St.-Fullerton 73
Utah St. 66, Lewis & Clark 53
Weber St. 97, Portland 87

TOURNAMENTS

East Coast Basketball Classic Championship
N.C.-Wilmington 70, South Florida 62
Hawaii Festival, Championship
Kansas St. 65, Hawaii 61
USAir Classic, Championship
NE Louisiana 97, Wright St. 79

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	22	7	3	47	118	81
New Jersey	18	10	4	40	113	85
Philadelphia	18	14	2	38	132	128
Washington	14	16	2	30	104	105
Florida	12	14	5	29	87	93
NY Islanders	13	15	3	27	109	105
Tampa Bay	10	19	3	23	79	100

Northeast Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	16	8	7	39	114	104
Boston	15	10	7	37	108	97
Buffalo	16	15	2	34	112	96
Montreal	14	13	6	34	102	89
Quebec	13	14	5	31	114	110
Hartford	10	19	3	25	91	115
Ottawa	7	23	3	17	99	164

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Toronto	21	9	5	47	125	96
St. Louis	16	11	5	37	101	105
Dallas	15	12	7	37	121	113
Detroit	17	13	2	36	139	118
Chicago	15	10	4	34	94	79
Winnipeg	12	18	5	29	117	140

Pacific Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Calgary	19	10	5	43	130	107
Vancouver	17	15	0	34	106	105
San Jose	11	18	5	27	80	102
Anaheim	12	19	2	26	85	103
Los Angeles	11	19	3	24	118	133
Edmonton	8	21	5	21	95	120

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles 0 0 0—0
Buffalo 2 0 0—2
First Period: B-Wood 8 (Thomas, Sweeney); B-Presley 7 (Hawerchuk, Ray). Shots on goal: L.A. (on Hasek) 10-6-11—27. B (on Stauber) 8-15-12—35.

Toronto 1 0 1—2
N.Y. Islanders 1 4 1—6
First Period: T-Andreychuk 26 (Gilmour, Mironov); (pp). N.Y.-McInnis 8 (Malakhov, Ferraro). Second Period: N.Y.-McInnis 9 (Turgeon); (sh) N.Y.-King 15, N.Y.-Dalgarno 4 (Green, Lachance); (pp). N.Y.-Hogue 14 (Flatley). Third Period: N.Y.-Turgeon 13 (Kasparaitis, McInnis); (sh) T-Osborne 5 (Eastwood, Berehowsky); (pp). Shots on goal: T (on Hextall) 6-6-10—22. N.Y. (on Potvin) 14-17-10—41.

New York 3 1 1—4
Detroit 4 1 1—6
First Period: D-Primeau 11 (Sheppard, Konstantinov); (pp). D-Kozlov 13 (Fedorov, Lidstrom); (pp). N.Y.-Leetch 11 (Amonte, Tikkanen); (pp). N.Y.-Leetch 12 (Messier, Zubov); (pp). D-Fedorov 23 (Lidstrom, Ciccarelli); D-Coffey 6 (Kozlov, Fedorov); (pp). Second Period: D-Konstantinov 5 (Sillinger, Johnson) (pp). 8, New York Zubov 5 (Leetch). Third Period: N.Y.-Lowe 3 (Zubov); 1D-Sheppard 18 (Fedorov, Coffey); (pp). Shots on goal: N.Y. (on Cheveldae, Osgood) 11-12-18—41. D (on Richter, Healy) 12-8-12—32.

Ottawa 0 1 1— 2
Washington 2 7 2—11
First Period: W-Ridley 10 (Pivonka, Johansson); (pp). W-Khristich 15 (Ridley); (pp). Second Period: W-Pivonka 4 (Johansson, Hatcher); (pp). W-Krygier 8 (Pivonka, Hatcher); O-Archibald 6 (Daigle, Vial); W-Jones 8 (Iafrate, Peake); W-May 2 (Slaney, Kaminski); W-Ridley 11 (Krygier, Johansson); W-Jones 9 (Cote, Peake); (pp). W-Poulin 3 (Krygier); (sh). Third Period: O-McBain 7 (Maciver, Dineen); (pp). W-Burridge 12 (Ridley, Cote); W-Peake 5. Shots on goal: O (on Beaupre) 7-9-12—28. W (on Madeley, Billington) 6-14-9—29.

Anaheim 0 3 1—3
Dallas 1 0 1—3
First Period: D-Craig 6 (Gagner, Johnson). Second Period: A-Skalde 2 (Sweeney, Williams); (pp). A-Skalde 3 (Sweeney, Kasatonov); (pp). Third Period: A-Ewen 6 (King, Houlder); (pp). D-Courtnall 9 (Klatt, Modano). Shots on goal: A (on Wakaluk) 4-7-6—17. D (on Hebert) 9-8-11—28.

St. Louis 0 2 3—6
Calgary 1 1 1—3
First Period: C-Drury 5 (sh). Second Period: SL-Shanahan 20, C-Titov 12 (Petit, Yawney); SL-Prokhorov 1 (Butcher, Chase). Third Period: C-Roberts 15 (Nieuwendyk, Reichel); SL-Janney 9 (Shanahan, Hull); (pp). SL-Bozon 2 (Karolev). Shots on goal: S.L. (on Vernon) 4-10-6—20. C (on Joseph) 11-10-8—29.

San Jose 1 0 1—2
Edmonton 3 0 2—4
First Period: S.J.-Duchesne 7 (Falloon); E-Weight 12 (Beers); E-Maltby 3 (Ranford). Third Period: E-Kravchuk 5 (Weight, Arnott); (pp). E-Arnott 13 (Olausson, Ciger); (pp). S.J.-Errey 7 (Pederson, Odgers); (pp). Shots on goal: S.J. (on Ranford) 13-12-9—34. E (on Irbe) 7-1-6—24.

Winnipeg 0 0 0—1
Vancouver 1 2 3—6
First Period: V-Murzyn 2 (Craven, Lumme). Second Period: V-Kasa 2 (Lumme, Murzyn); V-Jackson 1 (Hunter). Third Period: V-Linden 19 (Lumme, McLean); (pp). V-Jackson 2 (Linden, Kasa); V-Courtnall 10 (Bure, Ronning); W-Zhamnov 15 (Tkachuk, Mironov); (pp). Shots on goal: W (on McLean) 2-10-14—26. V (on Essensa, Beaupre) 14-14-9—37.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 1 1 0 0—2
Philadelphia 0 2 0 0—2
First Period: C-Goulet 8 (Roenick). Second Period: P-Conroy 1 (Lindros, Yushkevich); (sh) C-Ruutu 1, (sh) P-Racine 2 (Recchi, Galley); (pp). Shots on goal: C (on Soderstrom) 9-5-10-1—25. P (on Hackett) 5-16-11-4—36.

New Jersey 0 4 3—6
Quebec 1 1 0—2
First Period: Q-Lapointe 4 (McKee, Young); (pp). Second Period: N.J.-Dowd 1 (Guerin, Fetisov); N.J.-MacLean 15, Q-Wolanin 1 (Lindberg, Twist); N.J.-Lemieux 7 (Stevens, Chorske); N.J.-Zelepukin 13. Third Period: N.J.-Richer 12 (MacLean, Millen); N.J.-Emma 3 (Fetisov). Shots on goal: N.J. (on Thibault) 10-16-13—39. Q (on Brodeur) 7-6-8—21.

Washington 0 1 0—1
Hartford 1 2 1—4
First Period: H-Sanderson 19 (Nylander, Godynyuk). Second Period: W-Pivonka 5 (Krygier, Khristich); H-Sandlak 3 (Chiberev, Godynyuk); H-Zalapski 3 (Nylander, Kron). Third Period: H-Cunneyworth 4 (Sandlak, Godynyuk). Shots on goal: W (on Burke) 6-8-16—30. H (on Beaupre) 11-12-12—35.

Boston 1 0 4—5
Tampa Bay 1 2 0—3
First Period: T-Elynuik 6 (Gratton, Hamrlik); (pp). B-Neely 19 (Juneau, Oates). Second Period: T-Savard 6 (Andersson, Reekie); T-Gratton 4 (Joseph, Klima); (pp). Third Period: B-Bourque 7 (Wesley, Juneau); (pp). B-Bourque 8, B-Stanton 2, B-Smolinski 8 (Reid). Shots on goal: B (on Puppa) 9-12-15—36. T (on Casey) 7-3-1—11.

Detroit 0 0 1—1
Montreal 2 3 3—8
First Period: M-DiPietro 5 (LeClair, Brashear); M-Petrov 2 (Keane, Carbonneau). Second Period: M-Brashear 3 (DiPietro, Popovic); M-Bellows 14 (Dionne, Muller); M-Petrov 4 (Keane). Third Period: M-Petrov 5 (Schneider, Keane); M-LeClair 5 (Petrov); M-DiPietro 6 (Damphousse); D-Taylor 1 (Lapointe, Johnson). Shots on goal: D (on Roy) 7-16-15—38. M (on Osgood, Cheveldae) 8-14-16—38.

Los Angeles 1 0 0—1
Toronto 1 1 2—4
First Period: T-Macoun 2, L.A.-Robitaille 16 (Druce, Zhitnik). Second Period: T-Andreychuk 27. Third Period: T-Andreychuk 28 (Macoun); T-Berg 2 (Andreychuk, Rouse). Shots on goal: L.A. (on Potvin) 7-16-11—34. T (on Hrudey) 14-12-9—37.

Winnipeg 1 3 0 0—4
Calgary 0 3 1 1—5
First Period: W-Mironov 5 (Zhamnov). Second Period: W-Selanne 16 (Zhamnov, Numminen); (pp). C-Reichel 10 (MacInnis, Fleury); (pp). C-MacInnis 11 (Roberts, Reichel); (pp). C-Titov 13 (Yawney, Petit); (pp). W-Tkachuk 21 (Zhamnov, Bautin); W-Eagles) (Domi, Mironov). Third Period: C-Titov 14 (Stern, Yawney); Overtime: C-Stern 7 (Fleury, Nieuwendyk). Shots on goal: W (on Kidd) 11-7-6-2—26. C (on Essensa) 0-12-15-2—37.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

MVV Maastricht 1, Willem II Tilburg 0
PSV Eindhoven 1, FC Groningen 1
VVV Venlo 8, FC Twente Enschede 0
Sparta Rotterdam 3, SC Heerenveen 0
Vitesse Arnhem 5, GA Eagles Deventer 0
FC Utrecht 3, FC Volendam 1

Standings: Ajax Amsterdam, 30 points; Feyenoord Rotterdam, 28; Vitesse Arnhem, 24; PSV Eindhoven and Roda JC Kerkrade, 23; Willem II Tilburg, 19; Breda, FC Twente Enschede, and VVV Venlo, 18; Go Ahead Eagles Deventer, 17; Sparta Rotterdam and FC Utrecht, 16; MVV Maastricht and SC Heerenveen, 15; FC Volendam, 10; FC Groningen, 9; RKC Waalwijk, 6; Cambuur Leeuwarden, 3.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Blackburn 2, Manchester City 0
Coventry 1, Oldham 1
Everton 0, Newcastle 3
Ipswich 2, Norwich)
Leeds 2, Arsenal 1
Sheffield Wednesday 5, West Ham 0
Swindon 2, Southampton 1
Tottenham 3, Liverpool 3
Wimbledon 2, Sheffield United 0
Manchester United 3, Aston Villa 1

Standings: Manchester United, 52 points; Leeds, 39; Blackburn, 38; Newcastle, 35; Arsenal, 34; Norwich, Liverpool, Queens Park Rangers, and Aston Villa, 31; Ipswich and West Ham, 29; Wimbledon, 28; Sheffield Wednesday and Tottenham, 27; Everton, 25; Coventry, 24; Manchester City and Oldham, 18; Sheffield United, 17; Chelsea, 15; Southampton and Swindon, 14.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Angers 2, Auxerre 2
Caen 4, Martigues 1
Lille 1, Cannes 0
Marseille 3, Nantes 1
Metz 0, Lyon 1
Montpellier 8, Lens 0
Sochaux 1, Paris St. Germain 2
St. Etienne 0, Le Havre 0
Strasbourg 1, Toulouse 0

Standings: Paris St. Germain, 35 points; Marseille, 21; Bordeaux, 27; Auxerre, 28; Monaco, Nantes, Strasbourg, and Montpellier, 24; Cannes, 25; Sochaux, 22; Lyon, 21; St. Etienne and Metz, 20; Lens, 19; Caen, 19; Lille, 18; Martigues, 17; Le Havre, 16; Toulouse, 15; Angers, 14.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Atalanta 2, Genoa)
Cremonese 1, Udinese 1
Foggia 1, Torino 0
Juventus 2, Piacenza 0
Lecce 1, Lazio 2
AC Milan 2, Cagliari 1
Parma 1, Napoli 3
Sampdoria 1, Reggiana 0

Standings: AC Milan, 22 points; Sampdoria, 22; Parma and Juventus, 21; Lazio, 20; Internazionale, 19; Napoli, 18; Torino and Cremonese, 17; Foggia and AS Roma, 15; Cagliari and Piacenza, 14; Reggiana, 12; Genoa and Atalanta, 11; Udinese, 10; Lecce, 4.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Albacete 3, Sporting de Gijon 1
Barcelona 1, Celta 0
Zaragoza 1, Valencia 0
Osasuna 1, Logrones 3
Valladolid 1, Rayo Vallecano 3
Deportivo de La Coruna 2, Lleida 0
Oviedo 1, Tenerife 0
Atletico de Madrid 4, Racing de Santander 0
Sevilla 1, Athletic de Bilbao 3
Real Sociedad 3, Real Madrid 8

Standings: Deportivo La Coruna, 24 points; Barcelona, 25; Athletic de Bilbao, 21; Sporting de Gijon, 20; Real Madrid, 19; Albacete and Real Sociedad, 18; Sevilla and Valencia, 17; Atletico de Madrid and Zaragoza, 16; Racing de Santander and Oviedo, 15; Rayo Vallecano and Tenerife, 14; Logrones, 13; Celta, 12; Osasuna and Valladolid, 10; Lleida, 8.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Miami	9	4	0	.692	268	226
Buffalo	9	4	0	.692	236	184
N.Y. Jets	8	6	0	.571	256	207
Indianapolis	4	9	0	.308	169	290
New England	2	11	0	.154	147	242

Central

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Houston	9	4	0	.692	308	214
Pittsburgh	8	5	0	.615	269	230
Cleveland	6	7	0	.462	226	257
Cincinnati	1	12	0	.077	138	279

West

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Kansas City	9	4	0	.692	256	213
Denver	9	5	0	.643	333	234
LA Raiders	8	5	0	.615	246	248
San Diego	6	7	0	.462	221	225
Seattle	5	8	0	.385	213	244

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
y-N.Y. Giants	10	3	0	.769	245	158
y-Dallas	10	4	0	.714	322	213
Philadelphia	5	8	0	.385	199	245
Phoenix	4	9	0	.308	252	226
Washington	3	10	0	.231	188	276

Central

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Green Bay	8	5	0	.615	275	231
Detroit	8	5	0	.615	231	203
Chicago	7	7	0	.500	214	190
Minnesota	6	7	0	.462	212	254
Tampa Bay	4	9	0	.308	183	307

West

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
San Francisco	9	4	0	.692	377	231
New Orleans	7	6	0	.538	257	269
Atlanta	6	7	0	.462	272	307
LA Rams	4	9	0	.308	184	304

y-clinched playoff berth

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Denver 13, Chicago 3
Dallas 28, New York Jets 7

College Scores

College Bowl Games
Las Vegas Bowl
Utah State 42, Ball State 33
NCAA Division I-AA Championship
Youngstown State 17, Marshall 5
NAIA Division II Championship
Pacific Lutheran, Wash. 50, Westminster, Pa. 28

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Mark McLemore, infielder-outfielder, on 1-year contract.

MINNESOTA—Signed Scott Leius, 3rd baseman, to 1-year contract.

OAKLAND—Agreed to terms with Rickey Henderson, outfielder, on 2-year contract.

TEXAS—Signed Bill Ripken, 2d baseman, to contract with Oklahoma City, AA.

National League

ATLANTA—Signed Mark Lemke, 2d baseman, to 1-year contract.

CINCINNATI—Signed Brian Holman and Kevin Wickander, pitchers, to 1-year contracts.

FLORIDA—Signed Joe Klink, pitcher, to 1-year contract.

LOS ANGELES—Signed Steve Wilson, pitcher, to 1-year contract.

MONTREAL—Signed Steve Hoeme and Shawn Holman, pitchers; Ben Shelton, 1st baseman; Eugene Jones, Matt Stairs, and Aubrey Waggoner, outfielders; and George Virgilio, infielder, to minor-league contracts.

N.Y. METS—Signed Jeff Manto, infielder-catcher; Jim Lindeman and Rick Parker, outfielders; Ray Stephens, catcher; Doug Linton and Jonathan Hurst, pitchers, to minor-league contracts. Signed Fernando Ramsey, outfielder, and Brandy Vann, pitcher, and assigned them to Norfolk, IL.

PHILADELPHIA—Named Bill Robinson coach of Reading, EL.

PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Jeff King, infielder, on 1-year contract. Signed Urbano Lugo, Dennis Powell and Scott Scudder, pitchers, and Tim Leiper, infielder-outfielder, to minor-league contracts.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Kevin Elster, shortstop, to minor-league contract and invited him to spring training as non-roster player.

SAN FRANCISCO—Declined to tender contract offers to Jeff Brantley, Terry Bross and Gino Minutelli, pitchers, making them free agents.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NBA—Fined Shaquille O'Neal, Orlando center, $5,000 for flagrant foul against Shawn Kemp, Seattle forward, in game on Dec. 14.

GOLDEN ST.—Activated Chris Mullin, forward, from injured list. Waived Dell Demps, guard.

INDIANA—Put Pooh Richardson, guard, on injured list. Activated Vern Fleming, guard, from injured list.

MIAMI—Put Willie Burton, guard-forward, on injured list. Activated Keith Askins, forward, from injured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Don Jones, linebacker, to practice squad.

NEW ENGLAND—Claimed Matt Bahr, kicker, off waivers from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA—Waived Paul Richardson, wide receiver, from practice squad and signed him through 1994-95 season.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NHL—Named Richard Dudley senior vice president and chief operating officer for NHL Enterprises.

CRICKET

THIRD ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

Sri Lanka vs. West Indies
Saturday, in Colombo
Sri Lanka: 103-5 (22 overs)
West Indies: 107-4 (22.1 overs)
West Indies won by six wickets.

THIRD TEST

Pakistan vs. Zimbabwe, Third Day
Saturday, in Lahore, Pakistan
Zimbabwe 1st Innings: 121-3 (52 overs)

WORLD SERIES

New Zealand vs. South Africa
Saturday, in Hobart, Australia
South Africa: 147-7 (50 overs)
New Zealand: 148-6 (44.1 overs)
New Zealand won by four wickets.

Christian Due-Bjoe of Sweden diving in an attempt to block a shot by Pierre Pousse of France in the first period on Sunday in the Izvestia Cup ice hockey tournament in Moscow. The Swedish team won, 4-2. In another game, Finland trounced the Norwegian squad, 5-0. The Finns next face the Russian Olympic team on Monday. On Tuesday, Team USA is to play the Czech Republic's national team.

Tanya Makeyeva/The Associated Press

OLYMPIC SPORTS

World Cup Skiing

MEN'S DOWNHILL

Results Saturday from Val Gardena, Italy: 1, Patrick Ortlieb, Austria, 2:04.14; 2, Daniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 2:04.55; 3, Jean-Luc Crétier, France, 2:04.66; 4, Rob Boyd, Canada, 2:04.69; 5, Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 2:04.73; 6, Pietro Vitalini, Italy, 2:04.74; 7, Cary Mullen, Canada, 2:04.79; 8, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway, 2:04.94; 9, Luigi Colturi, Italy, 2:05.00; 10, William Besse, Switzerland, 2:05.10.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

Results Saturday from St. Anton, Austria: 1, Anja Haas, Austria, 2 minutes, 19.25 seconds; 2, Renate Goetschl, Austria, 2:19.35; 3, Emi Kawabata, Japan, 2:19.41; 4, Kate Pace, Canada, 2:19.52; 5, Veronika Stallmaier, Austria, 2:19.53; 6, Varvara Zelenskaya, Russia, 2:19.57; 7, Bibiana Perez, Italy, 2:19.78; 8, (tie) Nathalie Bouvier, France, and Katja Seizinger, Germany, 2:19.99; 10, Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 2:20.18.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Results Sunday from Alta Badia, Italy: 1, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 2:37.54; 2, Alberto Tomba, Italy, 2:38.55; 3, Christian Mayer, Austria, 2:38.57; 4, Guenther Mader, Austria, 2:38.85; 5, Franck Piccard, France, 2:39.24; 6, Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 2:39.41; 7, Michael Von Gruenigen, Switzerland, 2:39.43; 8, Aamodt, 2:39.56; 9, Mitja Kunc, Slovenia, 2:39.78; 10, Tobias Barnerssoi, Germany, 2:40.08.

World Cup standings: 1, Aamodt, 421 points; 2, Mader, 394; 3, Tomba, 374; 4, Piccard, 274; 5, Thomas Stangassinger, Austria, 240; 6, Bernhard Gstrein, Austria, 229; 7, Von Gruenigen, 218; 8, Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 206; 9, Mayer, 202; 10, Locher, 197.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

Results Sunday from St. Anton: 1, Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1 minute, 47.84 seconds; 2, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 1:48.58; 3, Kristina Andersson, Sweden, 1:48.71; 4, Goetschl, 1:49.08; 5, Monique Pelletier, United States, 1:49.16; 6, Morena Gallizio, Italy, 1:49.49; 7, Christine von Gruenigen, Switzerland, 1:49.66; 8, (tie) Roberta Serra, Italy, and Annelise Coberger, New Zealand, 1:49.69; 10, Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 1:49.97.

Combined results from Saturday's downhill and Sunday's slalom: 1, Goetschl, 4:08.43; 2, Wiberg, 4:10.20; 3, Perez, 4:11.62; 4, Anita Wachter, Austria, 4:12.37; 5, Ulrike Maier, Austria, 4:13.09; 6, Gallizio, 4:13.76; 7, Florence Masnada, France, 4:14.30; 8, Picabo Street, United States, 4:15.22; 9, Miriam Vogt, Germany, 4:15.91; 10, Seizinger, 4:16.15.

World Cup standings: 1, Wachter, 544 points; 2, Wiberg, 490; 3, Schneider, 482; 4, Maier, 379; 5, Deborah Compagnoni, Italy, 295; 6, Goetschl, 295; 7, Martina Ertl, Germany, 251; 8, Gallizio, 240; 9, Seizinger, 233; 10, Carole Merle, France, 179.

CROSS-COUNTRY

Results Saturday from the men's 15-kilometer freestyle race in Davos, Switzerland: 1, Bjoern Daehlie, Norway, 36:28.8; 2, Vegard Ulvang, Norway, :13.9 behind; 3, Torgny Mogren, Sweden, :20.2; 4, Vladimir Smirnov, Kazakhstan, :23.6; 5, Jari Isometsa, Finland, :27.5; 6, Silvio Fauner, Italy, :42.7; 7, Giorgio Vanzetta, Italy, :50.7; 8, Alexei Prokurorov, Russia, :59.4; 9, Vyacheslav Plaksunov, Belarus, 1:00.8; 10, Giantranco Polvara, Italy, 1:09.4.

Women's 10-kilometer freestyle race: 1, Elena Vaelbe, Russia, 26 minutes, 11.5 seconds; 2, Stefania Belmondo, Italy, :28.0 behind; 3, Manuela di Centa, Italy, :46.1; 4, Larisa Lazutina, Russia, :54.9; 5, Katerina Neumanova, Czech Republic, 1:00.3; 6, Inger-Helene Nybraaten, Norway, 1:18.7; 7, Svetlana Nageikina, Russia, 1:12.9; 8, Nina Gavrilyuk, Russia, 1:27.9; 9, Elin Nilsen, Norway, 1:28.2; 10, Olga Danilova, Russia, 1:29.7.

Results Sunday from the men's 40-kilometer classic style relay in Davos: 1, Norway 1 (Sture Sivertsen, Ulvang, Thomas Alsgaard, Daehlie), 1 hour, 42 minutes, 35.2 seconds; 2, Russia 1 (Andrei Kirilov, Igor Badamshin, Mikhail Botvinov, Prokurorov), 38.5 seconds behind; 3, Finland (Isometsa, Harry Kirvesniemi, Jukka Hartonen, Mika Myllyla), 1:12.0; 4, Sweden (Jan Ottosson, Torgny Mogren, Mathias Fredriksson, Niklas Jonsson), 1:14.2; 5, Germany 1, 1:55.1; 6, Norway II, 1:57.8; 7, Italy 1, 3:18.9; 8, Czech Republic, 3:49.1; 9, Russia II, 4:06.8; 10, Kazakhstan, 4:46.3.

FREESTYLE

Results Sunday from the men's ballet in La Plagne, France: 1, Heini Baumgartner, Switzerland, 24.90 points; 2, Fabrice Becker, France, 23.10; 3, Steve Rmberg, United States, 22.85; 4, Ian Edmondson, United States, 22.56; 5, Armin Weiss, Germany, 22.35; 6, Rune Kristiansen, Norway, 21.60; 7, Konrad Hilbert, Sweden, 20.80; 8, Simen Andresen, Norway, 19.60.

Women's ballet: 1, Ellen Breen, United States, 26.50; 2, Cathy Fechoz, France, 26.15; 3, Oksana Kushenko, Russia, 24.85; 4, Katharina Kubenk, Canada, 23.50; 5, Annika Johansson, Sweden, 23.45; 6, Elena Batalova, Russia, 22.85; 7, Claudine Fleury, Switzerland, 22.00; 8, Vicki Simpson, Germany, 21.60.

SKI JUMPING

Results Sunday from Engelberg, Switzerland: 1, Janne Ahonen, Finland, (120.5 meters) 113.4 points; 2, Sylvain Freiholz, Switzerland, (117.5) 111.0; 3, Bjoern Myrbakken, Norway, (116.5) 107.9; 4, Lasse Ottesen, Norway, (113.0) 102.4; 5, Jani Soininen, Finland, (109.5) 96.4; 6, Ted Langlois, United States, (110.0) 94.0; 7, Roar Ljoekelsoey, Norway, (108.0) 91.9; 8, Ladislav Dluhos, Czech Republic, (106.5) 89.7; 9, Steve Delaup, France, (106.0) 87.3; 10, Stefan Horngacher, Austria, (105.0) 86.8.

Luge

Results of the World Cup event in Winterberg, Germany:

Men's singles: 1, Wendel Suckow, United States, 1 minute, 46.557 seconds; 2, Oswald Haselrieder, Italy, 1:46.798; 3, Georg Hackl, Germany, 1:46.876; 4, Reinhold Rainer, Italy, 1:46.887; 5, Eduard Burmistrov, Russia, 1:46.897; 6, Oleg Ermolin, Russia, 1:46.968; 7, Sebastian Schiffner, Germany, 1:46.975; 8, Alexander Bau, Germany, 1:47.019; 9, Jens Mueller, Germany, 1:47.116.

Men's pairs: 1, Stefan Krausse/Jan Behrendt, Germany, one minute 23.005 seconds; 2, Steffen Skel/Steffen Woeller, Germany, 1:23.198; 3, Chris Thorpe/Gordy Sheer, United States, 1:23.325; 4, Yves Mankel/Thomas Rudolph, Germany, 1:23.481.

Women's singles: 1, Jana Bode, Germany, 1:22.824; 2, Gabi Kohlisch, Germany, 1:23.194; 3, Sylke Otto, Germany, 1:23.242; 4, Susi Erdmann, Germany, 1:23.445.

World Cup standings:

Men's singles: 1, Suckow, 128 points; 2, Duncan Kennedy, United States, 113; 3, Hackl, 109; 4, Markus Prock, Austria, 90; 5, Mueller, 83.

Men's pairs: 1, Krausse/Behrendt, 80 points; 2, Hansjoerg Raffl/Norbert Huber, Italy, 51; 3, Thorpe/Sheer, 47; 4, Skel/Woeller, 45; 5, Tobias Schiegl/Markus Schiegl, Austria, 34.

Women's singles: 1, Kohlisch, 63 points; 2, Gerda Weissensteiner, Italy, 50; 3, Bode, 48; 4, Erdmann, 42; 5, Andrea Tagwerker, Austria, 39.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"EXCEPT FOR NEW CLOTHES, I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING I DON'T WANT FOR CHRISTMAS."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROJEK
SOMEO
BISMUT
CLUDED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LIMIT NEEDY CROTCH PRISON
Answer: What the disk jockey liked most at the laundromat — THE "SPIN" CYCLE

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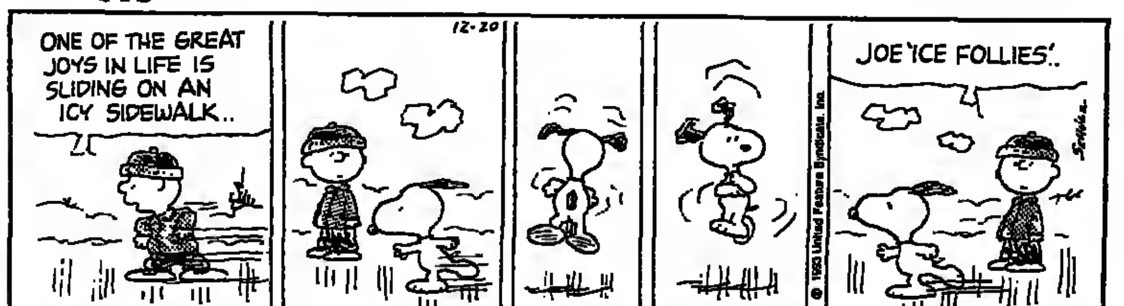
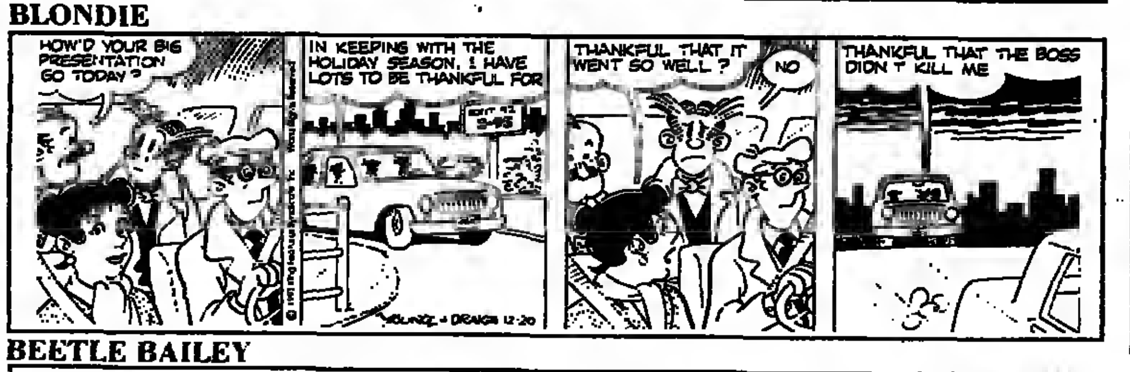


BLONDIE



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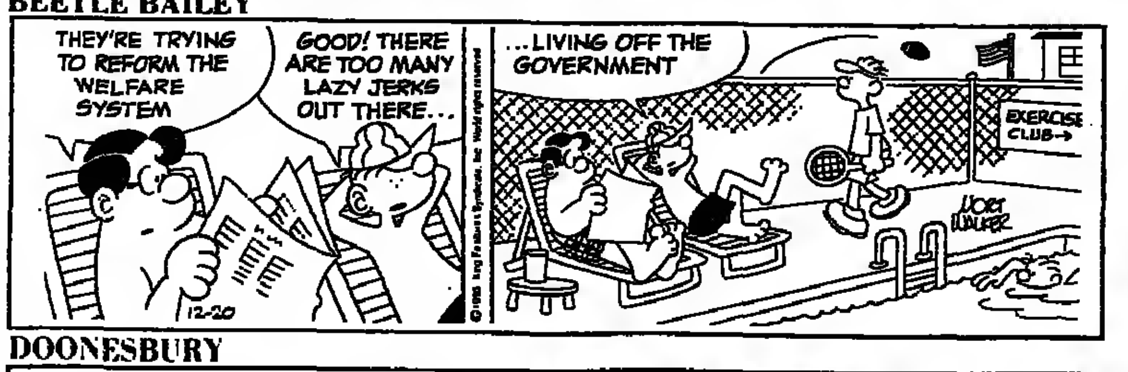

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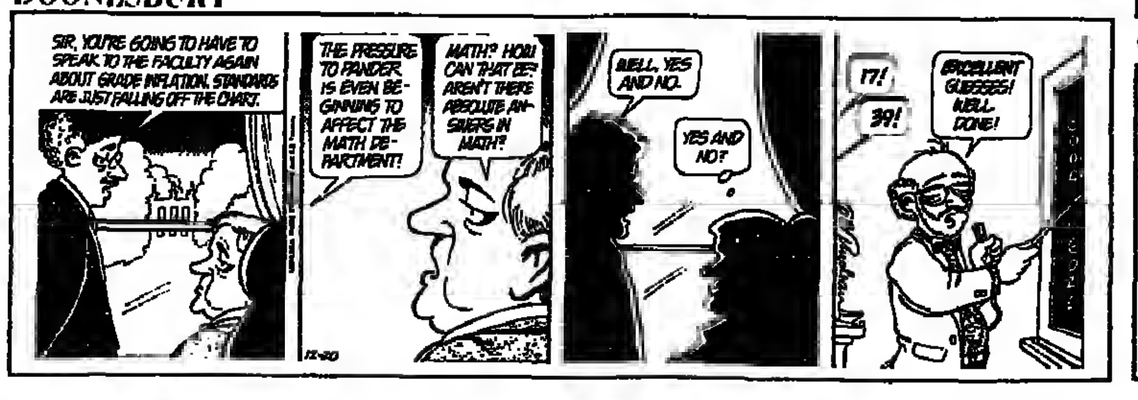
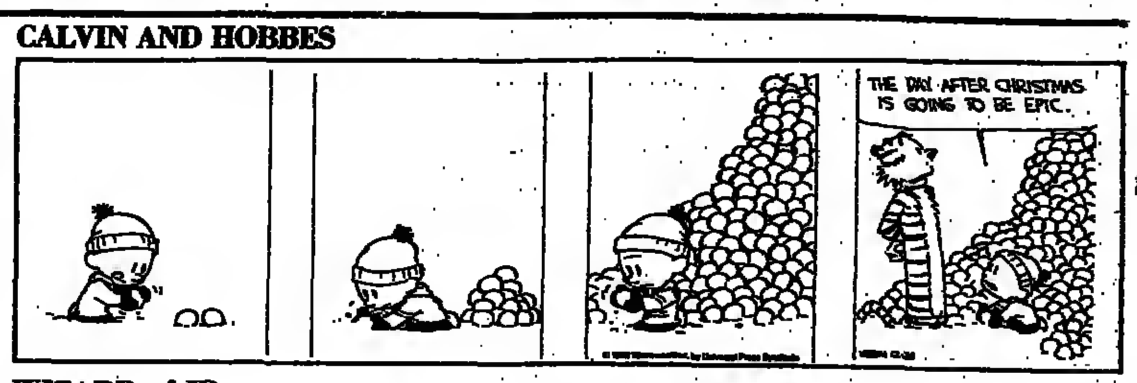


CALVIN AND HOBBES



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MONDAY SPORTS

Family-Firster Havelange Bars Pelé, Irking Other Soccer Officials

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — Two hours before the globally televised presentation of the World Cup Final Draw, the soccer player whose work had largely made the ceremony possible still had not been told that he had been banned from appearing on stage.

"I don't have any official word yet," Pelé said Sunday morning at a breakfast hosted by MasterCard International, an official World Cup sponsor which said Pelé would continue to be its worldwide representative despite the controversy.

The decision to bar Pelé from the ceremonies had been made by his fellow Brazilian, João Havelange, the president of FIFA. The reason: a dispute between Pelé and Havelange's son-in-law, Ricardo Teixeira, president of the Brazilian soccer federation.

Pelé has charged that a group with which he is affiliated bid $5 million for the rights to televise Brazilian league games, but that a rival group was awarded the contract, despite bidding $1 million less, because the Pelé group refused to pay a bribe to Teixeira.

Teixeira responded by filing a defamation suit against Pelé. Havelange, over the objections of FIFA's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, and other officials of the sport's governing body, then entered the dispute and ordered Pelé removed from Sunday's ceremooy because he didn't want to share the World Cup stage with Pelé. He even refused to mention Pelé by name at a news conference.

Members of FIFA and the World Cup Organizing Committee were unable to alter Havelange's decision, which reportedly was made without discussion with either organization.

"FIFA has to respect the wishes of its president," FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni said. "I can't add more."

U.S. officials said Alan Rothenberg, president of the U.S. Soccer Federation and chairman of the World Cup USA 1994 organizing committee, was livid over the decision to exclude the only household name in American soccer from the grandest ceremooy in American soccer history

Havelange then rebuked Rothenberg.

"Mr. Rothenberg would be disappointed if we withdrew the World Cup," Havelange said. "Mr. Rothenberg has everything he wants. Nothing will be missing. The absence of one persoo is oot going to affect the World Cup draw. Persons who don't participate are oot important."

Pelé said he would be in the audience of 3,500 at the Las Vegas Convention Center to see the group assignments of the 24 finalists drawn by movie stars, entertainers and star athletes — everyooe but the world's greatest player.

"His son-in-law, with the secretary of the Brazilian federation — they proposed to me something which I do oot accept," Pelé said. "I do not accept corruption. You know the problems of Brazil. Corruption is a big problem there. What I want to make clear is, my problem is with the Brazil federation. I don't accept their proposal for corrupdon. Everyone knows I am for Brazil, I want to help Brazil, I want Brazil in the final, I want the best for Brazil.

"Everybody knows I don't have anything against Mr. Havelange and FIFA," Pelé said. "Mr. Havelange has been my idol since 1958. He has encouraged me, he has given the message to me. He is the boss of FIFA. He can say whatever he wants."

Of course, it was Pelé who made Brazil an international soccer power, which helped put Havelange in place to become FIFA president in 1974. And it was Pelé's decision to play for the North American Soccer League in 1975 that created the possibility for the World Cup to come to the United States almost 20 years later. Pelé remains the only soccer name recognized by Americans.

"When I came here to play for the New York Cosmos, we started to talk of the World Cup coming to the U.S.," said Pelé, now 54. "They said, 'Pelé, are you crazy? The World Cup in the U.S.A.?' But today the dream comes true. In my view, we are here today to start the World Cup. This makes me happy."

New League Is Unveiled For U.S.

International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — A first division U.S. soccer league will begin playing in 12 cities by April 1995, according to initial plans approved by FIFA.

But Major League Soccer, as it is called, has a logo, six staff members and little else in place just 16 months before kickoff.

And in unveiling the new league Friday, Alan Rothenberg, chairman of World Cup '94, president of the U.S. Soccer Federation and executor of the league plan, could not quell skepticism that he and other leaders of the World Cup movement in the United States will not abdicate when faced with the more difficult task of establishing a longterm soccer presence in the country.

"The people who are ultimately involved in the league will make the decision of what my role will be," Rothenberg said. "If they want me to continue, and if they pay me a fair salary, then I am willing to do that. As the saying goes, money talks."

"I think a great number of people in the World Cup effort will become employees of the league and of teams in the league," he added.

The USSF won its bid to host the World Cup by promising to establish a professional league by 1992. That deadline was not met, Rothenberg said, because his staff was busy developing the World Cup.

The MLS, which will hire the coaches and players for its 12 teams, make the rules and set policy, will operate as a "single entity" said Rothenberg, and thus avoid the pitfalls that brought down previous U.S. soccer leagues.

The Los Angeles-based attorney insisted that his league would pass all antitrust challenges, even though the groups he beat out seem to think differently. In other American leagues, each team is owned separately, forcing owners to compete for talent.

"The fans will not know the difference," Rothenberg said. "We're not going to cut off the entrepreneurial spirit of the local operators. They will have great incentive to perform."

He predicted that owners would soon sign on with MLS, and television rights be sold, but declined to name potential sponsors. The league, he said, will invite franchise bids from the 27 cities that bid for World Cup sites, plus perhaps another dozen "logical" candidates. Advance season-ticket deposits, of $75 to $100, will be sought to help supplement the league's initial budget of $100 million.

Half of that money will go for players and staff. The league office is expected to employ 50 people. Each franchise will have a staff of 15 to 20, with 18 players and two paid coaches. Only three foreigners will be allowed per team, but Rothenberg said additional foreign players may be used to fill out rosters in the early years.

He insisted that the league will be able to sign Americans now playing abroad, although it remains to be seen whether the firm budget Rothenberg proposed for MLS can handle the high transfer fees and salaries demanded by Americans such as Roy Wegerle and John Harkes — or whether such players will be willing to sacrifice their careers overseas to play a 28-game schedule.

The season will run from April to September, summer being the quietest period on the American sports calendar. It is also the best time to rent football stadiums.

But since there are few high-quality stadiums of the 25,000- to 35,000-seat capacity demanded by MLS, the league will spend the other $50 million in its budget to upgrade existing stadia — sizing them to soccer specifications, installing grass fields and covering upper decks with tarpaulins to reduce the number of seats and create a cozier atmosphere.

Rothenberg said the league did not want to be an "outlaw or renegade league," but would consider changing rules to open up play, including loosening the offside rule, larger goals and three points for a winning game.

"We will consider any and all changes in the laws in the presentation of the game," Rothenberg said. "We're going to operate strictly within the principles and rules run by FIFA, but at the same time we've told them we would like to be their experimental league for some of the ideas people float but are maybe too scared to try.

"Certainly things can be done without adulterating the game," he said.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters

João Havelange, flanked by Alan Rothenberg, left, and Joseph Blatter, had a ball until questioned about his banishment of Pelé.

Baggio Outpolls Romario as Soccer's Player of Year

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — Roberto Baggio, the star of the Italian national team and the Juventus club the Italian first division, has been voted FIFA's world player of the year.

Romario, who plays for Brazil and Barcelona of the Spanish League, was second in the voting of national team coaches.

Baggio received 25 of 71 first-place and 152 points in the voting, based on a 5-3-1 system. Romario, who got nine second-place votes, was second with 84 points, followed by Dennis Bergkamp with 58 points. Bergkamp plays for the Netherlands and Internazionale of Milan.

Baggio, 26, is the second-leading scorer in the Italian first-division with nine goals, trailing Andrea Silenzi of Torino, who has 12. Baggio finished secood in scoring in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 seasons.

Goalkeeper Peter Schmeichel of Denmark and Manchester United was fourth with 19 points. Hristo Stoichkov of Bulgaria and Barcelona was fifth (22 polots), followed by Faustino Asprilla of Colombia and Parma (21), Bebeto of Brazil and Deportivo de La Coruna (16), Ronald Koeman of the Netherlands and Barcelona (15), Anthony Yeboah of Ghana and Eintracbt Frankfurt (13) and Rai of Brazil and Paris St.-Germain (12).

McMahon Leads Vikings Past the Packers, 21-17

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Green Bay Packers' postseason parade was delayed Sunday by nemesis Jim McMahon, whose passing revived the Minnesota Vikings' chances of repeating as NFC Central champions.

McMahon threw for three touchdowns — matching his season total entering Sunday's game — in leading the Vikings to a 21-17 victory over the Packers in Milwaukee. It was his 10th consecutive winning start against Green Bay.

The Packers (8-6) had won six straight at County Stadium, iocluding five under second-year coach Mike Holmgren.

Scottie Graham rushed 30 times for 139 yards — only 35 fewer than he had gained in his entire NFL career — as Minnesota (7-7) moved into a third-place tie with Chicago.

Green Bay, seeking its first playoff berth in a nonstrike season since 1972, had the ball at Minnesota's 2-yard line with 2½ minutes left. But the Vikings' NFC-leading defense pushed the Pack back.

Darrell Thompson was tackled for a 5-yard loss by Bobby Abrams oo first down. Carlos Jenkins stopped Sterling Sharpe for no gain on a second-down catch, Jack Del Rio batted away Brett Favre's third-down pass, and Vencie Glenn knocked down Favre's pass in the end zone with 1:14 left.

The Packers had one more shot, getting the ball at Minnesota's 47 with 53 secoods left, but Glenn iotercepted Favre's pass on the first play of the possession.

Bills 47, Dolphins 34: Four turnovers helped the Buffalo Bills outscore Miami 38-3 in a 13-minute span in Miami, and they tonk charge of the AFC East race.

Buffalo's defeose scored on Mickey Washington's 27-yard interception return and Nate Odomes's 25-yard fumble return. The Bills led 47-20 after striking for three touchdowns in the first six minutes of the second half, each score resulting from a turnover.

By winning the highest-scoring NFL game this year, Buffalo assumed sole possession of first place in the AFC East at 10-4 with two games left in the regular season.

Stunned Miami, which had the league's best record just three weeks ago, fell to 9-5. The Dolphins have lost three in a row — all at home. They have two more losses than the Bills within the division, which gives Buffalo the advantage in a tie-breaker.

The Dolphins lost even though Scott Mitchell and Steve DeBerg combined to throw for 442 yards.

Oilers 26, Steelers 17: In Pittsburgh, Houstoo paid tribute to the late Jeff Alm the best way it could: The Oilers won their biggest game of the season and clinched the AFC Central championship.

The Oilers woo their ointh straight, scoring two quick touchdowns and applying defensive pressure from the start io winning for just the seventh time in 25 games at Pittsburgh.

Alm, a fourth-year reserve defensive lineman, took his life Tuesday after being involved in an auto accident that killed a childhood friend.

Houston (10-4) scored twice in 1:30 of the first quarter on Warren Moon's 38-yard screen pass to Gary Brown and Bo Orlando's 38-yard interception return.

The Oilers' 6-0 division record assures that they will win the division even should they lose their final two games. The Steelers (8-6), again playing without injured Barry Foster, lost their first division home game to three years.

Redskins 30, Falcons 17: In Washington, Earnest Byner scored on a nine-yard run with 3:06 remaining and linebacker Monte Coleman returned a fumble 28 yards for a touchdown 55 seconds to rally the Redskins past Atlanta.

The loss all bot wiped out Atlanta's postseason bopes as the Falcons slipped to 6-8 with their fifth straight loss to the Redskins.

Norm Johnson's 41-yard field goal with 4:39 left gave the Falcons a 17-16 lead, but the Redskins (4-10) ignited a comeback with Desmond Howard's 33-yard return on the ensuing kickoff.

That set up a 6-play, 52-yard drive that resulted in Byner's touchdown. Howard canght a 16-yard pass and Ricky Sanders had a 15-yard catch in the drive.

Patriots 20, Browns 17: Leonard Russell capped an 80-yard drive by bursting 4 yards up the middle with two minutes left as the visiting Patriots came from behind to beat Cleveland, killing what was left of the Browns' playoff hopes.

Cleveland (6-8) has lost six of the last seven to spoil a 5-2 start. The Browns will miss the playoffs for the fourth consecutive season. New England (3-11) woo its secood straight, after losing seven in a row.

Vinny Testaverde was brilliant for the Browns most of the day, but the game turned around when he threw interceptions on his last two passes late to the fourth quarter.

Dion Lambert's interception in the end zone killed Cleveland's threat with 4:50 left and set up the Patriots' winning drive.

Testaverde completed 21-of-31 passes for 297 yards.

Bengals 15, Rams 3: In Cincinnati, Jerome Bettis got his 100 yards and the nati Bengals remained unbeaten against teams from Los Angeles.

Derrick Fenner ran 1 yard for his first touchdown of the season and Doug Pelfrey kicked three field goals amid a handful of misses.

Cincinnati (2-12) couldn't stop Bettis, who bullied one of the league's worst rushing defenses for his fourth straight 100-yard game — 124 on 24 carries. But it didn't matter because the Rams (4-10) were good at stopping themselves.

The Rams fumbled twice, wiped out a touchdown with a penalty, dropped a touchdown pass and missed a field goal.

The inexperienced quarterback T. J. Rubley fumbled on the Rams' first possession, setting up Cincinnati's eight-play, 7-yard "drive" to Pelfrey's 43-yard kick.

In games played Saturday:

Cowboys 28, Jets 7: Dallas qualified for at least a wild-card playoff berth by beating the Jets in East Rutherford, New Jersey, as Troy Aikman and Michael Irvin combined on TD passes of 42 and 4 yards and Kevin Smith returned an interception 32 yards for a score.

Aikman was 21-of-27 for 252 yards, throwing only three incomplete passes. But the Jets intercepted three in a game that featured nine turnovers, five by Dallas.

The first Aikman-Irvin TD came on a dazzling four-play, 78-yard drive that took just 52 seconds at the end of the first half.

The result put the Cowboys (10-4) a step closer to a showdown with the New York Giants for the NFC East title in two weeks at Giants Stadium. Dallas is now a half-game behind the Giants, who play in New Orleans on Monday.

The Jets dropped to 8-6.

Broncos 13, Bears 3: In Chicago, Denver's defense set up two scores with fumble recoveries and Jason Elam kicked a pair of field goals as the Broncos (9-5) enhanced their playoff hopes.

Denver intercepted three passes and recovered two fumbles in stopping the Bears (7-7), whose offense and backup quarterback, P. T. Willis, were ineffective. Willis was starting for Jim Harbaugh, who has a bruised right hand.

Completing only 6-of-16 first-half passes, Willis threw an interceptioo to stop one drive early io the second quarter, and his fumble after a hit by Mike Croel set up Denver's toucbdown with 1:24 left in the first half. *(AP, UPI)*

NFL ROUNDUP

CUP: *The '94 Draw*

Continued from Page 1

produced 13 of the 24 finalists, no continent will have more than one team in any group.

The names of the teams were plucked out of fish bowls by the likes of Faye Dunaway, Evander Holyfield, Franz Beckenbauer and Robin Williams. As soon as FIFA's secretary general, Sepp Blatter, pulled from each ball a fortune-cookie message revealing the team, he immediately announced its group assignment. For example, it was predetermined by FIFA and the U.S. organizing committee that Italy would share its group with Ireland, Norway and Mexico. The only question was whether Italy would play Norway in East Rutherford, outside New York, or in Washington, D.C. The game will take place June 23 in New Jersey.

At least two games will be played daily over the opening two weeks. Each venue will play host to four first-round games in that time. In order to reward attacking play, FIFA has decided to award three points for each victory — rather than the customary two — and one point for a draw.

Based on impressive domestic sales, the United States is expected to produce the first sold-out World Cup, with a record total of 3.6 million tickets available at an average of $58. However, only 13 percent of Americans know that the World Cup will be here in six months, according to a Harris poll. While Sunday's program was televised to an estimated 600 million people worldwide, the broadcast was relegated to cable television in the host country; watched by a relatively small audience.

It did not help that Pelé, the only soccer player known by Americans, was banned from taking part in the ceremony by FIFA's president, João Havelange. Havelange's son-in-law, the president of the Brazilian soccer federation, is suing Pelé for defamation.

After a videotaped welcome from President Bill Clinton and a performance of "Living in America" by James Brown, Havelange appeared on stage with World Cup '94 chairman Alan Rothenberg — who had openly disputed Havelange's decision to exclude Pelé. Taking the World Cup trophy from Havelange, Rothenberg said, "It is with great pride and humility that I accept this trophy, the greatest prize in sports."

The show was filled with celebrities from entertainment and sport, including live performances by Stevie Wonder and, yes, Barry Manilow, videotaped presentations of the nine venues by celebrity natives of those cities, and appearances by the likes of Bobby Charlton, Michel Platini and Mario Andretti.

SIDELINES

Chávez KOs Holligan to Keep Title

PUEBLA, Mexico (Combined Dispatches) — Julio César Chávez of Mexico knocked out Andy Holligan of Britain in the sixth round to retain his WBC super lightweight title.

Chávez's victory was the highlight of a triple title card on Saturday, which also saw Michael Nunn, the WBA super middleweight champion, retain his crown with a 12-round unanimous points decision over Merqui Sosa of the Dominican Republic. The pattern of the night was broken, however, when Terry Norris failed to keep his WBC super welterweight title. Simon Brown knocked out his fellow American in the fourth round of their scheduled 12-round bout.

● In Stateline, Nevada, Ricardo López of Mexico knocked out Manny Melchor of the Philippines in the 11th round to retain his WBC strawweight title.

● In Minot, North Dakota, Virgil Hill became the most successful light heavyweight in history on Friday, winning a record 15th title defense with a unanimous decision over Guy Waters of Australia. Hill, the WBA champion for five of the last six years, had been tied with Bob Foster for most successful title defenses in the weight class. *(Reuters, AP)*

A's Sign Henderson to 2-Year Deal

OAKLAND, California (AP) — The free-agent outfielder Rickey Henderson and the Oakland Athletics management patched up their past differences and reached agreement on a two-year, $8.6 million contract that returned Henderson to his hometown team for the third time.

Henderson was given a $1 million signing bonus on Friday, and will make $4.3 million in 1994 and $3.3 million in 1995. He had completed a four-year, $12 million contract he signed in 1989. A 10-time All-Star, Henderson is the career stolen base leader and considered the best leadoff hitter ever. He was with the World Series champion Toronto Blue Jays last season.

In other signings, the Pittsburgh Pirates infielder Jeff King, a salary arbitration loser last winter, avoided a hearing by agreeing to a one-year contract worth $2.4 million. The outfielder Mark McLemore signed a one-year, $1 million contract with the Baltimore Orioles.

For the Record

Larry Mize fired a 6-under-par 65 on Sunday for a 72-hole total of 18-under 266 and a 10-stroke victory in the Johnnie Walker World Championship in Montego Bay, Jamaica. Fred Couples shot a 7-under 64 to finish in second place at 8-under. *(UPI)*

Viacheslav Fetisov, the New Jersey Devils defenseman, won a court case against his former agent when a federal jury in Newark, New Jersey, ruled that he had the right to terminate his agreement with the agent, Mark Malkovich. *(UPI)*

A fire destroyed the grandstand and clubhouse of the historic Fair Grounds racetrack in New Orleans on Friday after the day's horse racing had ended. No major injuries were reported. The wooden structure was built in 1913 after a fire destroyed the original 1872 buildings. *(AP)*

Doc Rivers, the New York Knocks' point guard, has suffered a season-ending, career-threatening left knee injury. Rivers, 32, suffered a torn anterior cruciate ligament and a torn medial meniscus Thursday against the Los Angeles Lakers. He will have reconstructive surgery and at best would not resume playing until July or August. *(NYT)*

Eugene Garcia/Agence France-Presse

Reggie Rivers lunged over a pack of Bears for a first down as Denver won, 13-3, in Chicago.

In Victory, UCLA Doesn't Let LSU Down

The Associated Press

Louisiana State's coach, Dale Brown, was impressed by UCLA even before his team played at Pauley Pavilion, and the Bruins did nothing to change his opinion.

Ninth-ranked UCLA took control from the start and cruised to a 100-80 victory over the No. 25 Tigers on Saturday night.

"This is a very good team we played tonight, a potential Final Four team," Brown said. "I don't say that to put pressure on Jim Harrick, but I feel this is the best talent UCLA has had since John Wooden left."

George Zidek scored 17 points, 13 in the first half, as UCLA (5-0) easily passed its first significant test of the season.

The 7-foot (2.13-meter) Zidek, 6 inches taller than LSU's center, Lenear Burns, dominated inside as the Bruins took command in the first half. He was in foul trouble in the second half and finally fouled out with 5:06 to play.

Ed O'Bannon and Shon Tarver added 18 poinus each for the Bruins, who had played overmatched opponents in their first four games. Tyus Edney had 11 points and 10 assists.

"We did a nice job defensively in the first half and I felt that was the big difference," said Harrick, the UCLA coach.

The Bruins handled the Tigers (4-1) with surprising ease, taking command with an 18-5 burst in the first six minutes, then building their advantage to as many as 18 points, 37-19, later in the first half.

Ahead 43-27 at the break, the Bruins extended the lead to 77-43 midway through the second half before the Tigers made it more respectable down the stretch.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 1 Arkansas 96, Jackson State 80: Io Fayetteville, Arkansas, Corliss Williamsoo and Scotty Thurman scored the first 16 points of the second half for Arkansas (6-0), dropping Jackson State to 4-3.

No. 2 North Carolina 81, Ohio State 68: Donald Williams delivered the Tar Heels from the post-exam doldrums, scoring 16 of his 26 points in a six-minute stretch of the second half in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Ohio State (4-2), which trailed by 14 in the first half, rallied to tie it at 58. Williams took over from there, helping the Tar Heels (8-1) take a 69-58 lead.

No. 6 Kansas 89, Georgia 79: In Atlanta, the Jayhawks (9-1) used a 19-5 run sparked by the freshman Jacques Vaughn and Steve Woodberry to build a 16-point lead as they withstood a late rally for their fifth straight victory. The Bulldogs (3-3) failed for the second time to give Hugh Durham bis 500th coaching victory.

No. 11 Purdue 97, Georgia Southern 59: Glenn Robinson scored 28 points to power the Boilermakers (8-0) past visiting Georgia Southern (4-2).

No. 10 Louisville 72, Wyoming 55: The Cardinals (4-1), getting 18 points and 14 rebounds from Clifford Rozier, used a 15-5 surge in the closing minutes to draw away from the Cowboys (3-2) in Laramie, Wyoming.

No. 12 Indiana 91, Eastern Kentucky 80: Damon Bailey matched his career-high with 32 points and helped the Hoosiers (5-1) pull away in the second half from visiting Eastern Kentucky (4-3). The victory raised Indiana's home winning streak to a nation-best 35 games, tying an Assembly Hall record set from 1973-76.

No. 13 Arizona 89, Santa Clara 63: In San Jose, California, Damon Stoudamire led four Arizona players in double figures as the Wildcats (6-0) avenged an upset by Santa Clara (4-3) in the first round of last season's NCAA tournament.

No. 14 Georgia Tech 86, No. 24 Vanderbilt 77: Fred Vinson forced overtime with a 3-pointer and Ivano Newbill put the Yellow Jackets (6-1) ahead of Vanderbilt (4-2) to stay in the extra period in Atlanta.

Tech overcame a six-point deficit in the final 42 seconds of regulation, with Vinson hitting the tying basket with 11 seconds left after Vanderbilt's Billy McCaffrey had missed two free throws with 22.7 seconds to play.

No. 17 Cincinnati 95, Youngstown St. 55: LaZelle Durden scored 22 points and the Bearcats (7-2) used their bench extensively against winless Youngstown State in Cincinnati.

No. 19 Illinois 121, Chicago St. 52: The Illini (5-1) posted their most lopsided victory ever, routing Chicago State (0-7) in Champaign, Illinois.

No. 21 Syracuse 108, Md-Eastern Shore 71: Luicious Jackson's 17 points paced six players in double figures against visiting Maryland-Eastern Shore (3-3) as the Orangement (6-1) scored 100 points for the second straight game.

No. 22 Oklahoma St. 85, Cal-Davis 41: The Cowboys (6-2) ended a one-week layoff for final exams by coasting past Cal-Davis (3-5), a Division II school, in Stillwater, Oklahoma.

No. 23 George Washington 66, Pepperdine 59: Yinka Dare led the way with 21 points and five rebounds as the Colonials (5-1) pulled away from the visiting Waves (5-2) in the closing minutes.

The Tangled Tale of the Empty Galleries

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MADRID — It was at a private luncheon in New York on Oct. 8, 1991, that Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, asked a senior official from Spain's Culture Ministry to support a major exhibition on the art of medieval Spain. Delighted by the Spaniard's enthusiastic response, de Montebello gave his team the go-ahead for what promised to be one of the museum's showpiece exhibitions of the 1990s.

The Met and Spain already had an impeccable record of working together, starting in 1987, on major exhibitions of such figures as Zurbarán, Goya, Velázquez and Ribera, as well as of the Islamic art of Spain. In the two years that followed the meeting with José María Luzón Nogue, then Spain's director-general of fine arts, Met officials and experts traveled through Spain looking for the 80 or so works — from Visigothic marble tombs to Romanesque wooden carvings — they would need. "It was to be the most ambitious Spanish exhibition to date," said Mahrukh Tarapor, the Met's associate director for exhibitions.

Then, barely two weeks before the scheduled opening on Nov. 15, "The Art of Medieval Spain, A. D. 500-1200" was called off. The art world was stunned. The Met had never before postponed a major show this late in the day — with catalogues already in print and invitations in the mail.

The museum felt it had no choice. The 80 pieces that had been chosen for loan to the Met were still scattered around Spain. Since it was unclear when they would arrive in New York, de Montebello said that the museum's calendar of events "precluded our accommodating even a brief delay in 'Medieval Spain.'" He said he hoped the show could still be held "sometime in 1995."

So what happened?

The story tells much about the complexity of mounting ambitious international loan exhibitions and how and why minor details can derail them — although rarely so dramatically as in this case.

Clearly, this was a complicated exhibition to organize, with about half the pieces coming from Spain and the rest from elsewhere in Europe and the United States. In Spain, it involved borrowing from independent institutions all over the country. Spanish elections in late June brought cabinet changes that delayed the approval of loans. And poor communications between Spain and the Met seem to have plagued the negotiations.

The final bottleneck was bureaucratic. Before approving the temporary export of the works, the Culture Ministry's rules required a mountain of documents. The Met was unaware of this requirement until late September. And by the time the documents were rounded up in a last-minute scramble, the art should already have been in New York, unpacked, checked and ready for installation.

Benedictine Monastery of Santa Cruz

Sarcophagus of Doña Sancha (detail); permission denied for New York show.

Yet if any culprit can be identified, it is perhaps the cultural gap that still separates Americans and Spaniards. For the Met, the show could only heighten Spain's image in the United States — and it took Spanish cooperation for granted. But in Spain, politics, religious sentiments and regional pride all emerged as complicating factors when it came to deciding what should be lent.

The objects the Met wished to display were the property of dozens of churches, cathedrals, Catholic schools and regional museums, each with a right of veto. Aware of this, Tarapor, along with Charles T. Little, curator of the exhibition, and other experts made numerous trips to Spain, going from institution to institution, inspecting objects and persuading their owners that nothing untoward would happen to them.

Most owners agreed to lend their pieces, which ranged from wooden and stone statues, parts of altars and ancient Bibles to paintings, textiles, and marble and ivory sculptures. But Tarapor said some owners told her that the central government in Spain was not enthusiastic about the exhibition. In Spain, that was an ominous sign.

The view from Madrid, on the other hand, was that public opposition to lending certain pieces of great religious significance was growing in some regions. In a June 28 letter to de Montebello, Luzón reminded him that each loan had to be approved by the owner, technical experts and the Culture Ministry's 22-member Junta of Qualification, Evaluation and Exportation.

By then, the loan of 12 objects had already been denied — three by the cultural authorities of Catalonia, who argued that the "exceptional" paintings on wood could be damaged by "possible vibrations and climate change," three by the Museum of the Cathedral of Gerona and three by the Archaeological Museum of Oviedo.

The Met was even more disappointed when the Culture Ministry refused to approve the loan of two other pieces the museum had avidly sought. In the case of the 12th-century marble Sarcophagus of Doña Sancha, the ministry appeared to respond to local opposition, although its owner, the Benedictine Monastery of Santa Cruz at Jaca in the Pyrenees, had approved the loan. In the case of the Reliquary of San Isidoro from León, an 11th-century silver gilt box, the loan of which had been approved by the bishop of León, the ministry's evaluation committee judged it too fragile to travel.

Nonetheless, plans for the exhibition were moving ahead. On Sept. 23, Jesús Macarrón, whose Madrid shipping company had been chosen to pack and transport the pieces to New York, presented the evaluation committee with a final list of 82 pieces for temporary export, confident that approval would be a formality.

In mid-September, Tarapor met the new culture minister, Carmen Alborch Bataller, who agreed to write a brief introduction to the 358-page catalogue, which by then was ready to go to the printers.

But it was around this time that things began to go badly wrong. When the evaluation committee met on Sept. 24, it approved the loan of 38 pieces belonging to the central government but said it could not act on the remaining objects without letters from their 19 different owners confirming the loans, plus technical reports from experts certifying that the pieces could travel.

The committee met again on Oct. 22 and approved all but seven pieces sought by the Met. Three days earlier, Luzón had been replaced as director-general of fine arts by José Guirao, an Andalusian art expert. With de Montebello in contact with the culture minister, Tarapor urged Guirao to reconsider some of the denials.

The ministry stood firm in refusing the Sarcophagus of Doña Sancha and the Reliquary of San Isidoro, but five more pieces were approved. On Oct. 28, de Montebello and Guirao agreed on a final list of 80 objects.

At that point, the pieces were still languishing all over Spain. Macarrón had hoped to start packing on Oct. 25, but wasn't given the green light by the Met until Oct. 28.

The next day he was told that every crate had to be brought to Madrid, unpacked, inspected by a curator from the National Archaeological Museum and repacked before being shipped. On top of that, he said, the assigned curator was taking an extended weekend break and would not be available until Nov. 3.

"With that additional requirement, which no one had known anything about, he told us he could not make the deadline," Tarapor said. That same day, Oct. 29, de Montebello called off the exhibition.

LANGUAGE

The Driving Force Behind '-Driven'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — This is a liquidity-*driven* market," opined David Shulman, a long-headed market analyst with Salomon Brothers, suggesting that higher interest rates to come would sop up that desirable liquidity.

A cartoon by J. P. Rini in The New Yorker shows a man at a modern-art show opening, staring at the "Exit" sign, while another museumgoer explains to a friend, "Roger has always been text-*driven*."

What's driving *-driven*?

Frederick C. Mish of Merriam-Webster points out that "having a compulsive or urgent quality" is the 10th Collegiate's definition for the past participle driven. "This use of *-driven*," he says, "is a fairly straightforward extension of the long-familiar use in phrases like 'motor-*driven* camera' and 'a water-*driven* clock mechanism.'"

The development of *-driven* has steered the term in new directions. "I find *-driven* most often in technological or business contexts," says Mish. "Probably the most common combination is the computer term *menu-driven*. As computers started to become more and more important in business and indeed all aspects of public and private life, the rest followed."

Psychobabble is what is driving *-driven*. It's the same construction that made voguish compound modifiers out of *-obsessed*, *-compulsive*, *-intensé* and *-motivated*.

Whatever happened to *-oriented*? In the 1950s, everything was culture-*oriented*; not until some Westerner used "Occident-*oriented*" did other users of this formulation become disoriented. Soon after, David Riesman, writing about "The Lonely Crowd" in 1950, got us high on *-directed*; we were either inner-*directed* or other-*directed*.

We had a nice run of *-intensive* for a while; it was better to be *capital-intensive* than *labor-intensive*, unless you were short of money. That was back when children were *-minded*; they became like-*minded* and bloody-*minded*.

Today, *-driven* is in the driver's seat. The ad agency for Nissan Motors was sensitive to the trend: Its slogan, playing somewhat frenetically on what was done to the car and what it did to the people who built it, was "We are driven!"

To be *-driven*, of course, is to be *-motivated* to the point of being *-obsessed*.

"Part of the attractiveness of this *-driven* to those who use it," Mish explains, "where *-motivated* or *-stimulated* or *-induced* might serve, is that it strikes them as a forceful word. Who doesn't want to seem strong and forceful? You might say that at least some of the current popularity is *image-driven*."

□

Here's great news: R. W. Burchfield has reached *revenge*.

Burchfield is New Zealand's gift to the world of words. As editor of the four-volume supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary (now available in a squeezed-down form for use with a magnifying glass, a nice bridge to the day when everyone has a CD-ROM), Burchfield is the source for many of the coinages confidently cited by this department.

He is presently (make that *currently*, because the meaning of *presently* is hopelessly split between "now" and "soon") at work on the rewriting of H. W. Fowler's classic "Modern English Usage." To some, that is akin to revising the Bible, but Sir Ernest Gowers did that successfully in 1965, and its latest renascence is in good hands with Burchfield.

"I have reached *revenge* (verb) in my new version," he writes from Oxfordshire, England, after some comments on a political dictionary, "and am not quite sure how even our best writers distinguish it from *avenge* (verb) these days."

Vengeance, as well as *vindication*, is from the Latin *vindicare*, "to set free" or "to claim as one's own." *Avenge* has sometimes had a connotation of gaining just retribution, while *revenge*, in verb form, was more often tainted with a hint of maliciousness.

In comic books, "the masked avenger" is a hero. Would "the masked revenger" be a villain. Or are the two verbs now interchangeable? That's the usage question. In my mind, *to avenge* has a neutral connotation; it can mean paying back, or re-tributing, in justice or in pettiness. To *revenge* is in less common use as a transitive verb ("I will revenge this defeat") and more common as a reflexive verb ("I will revenge *myself* for this embarrassment").

Avenge may also be used more often for paying back a wrong done to somebody else ("I will avenge my friend's suffering"), while *revenge* settles a personal score. I would use *revenge* as a transitive verb only to put a mean edge on my determination to get even.

But that's one man's opinion. More important is a current citation; or as Burchfield puts it, how "our best writers distinguish it" in the ordinary course of work, and not when asked to analyze usage.

Modern Bible translators prefer the phrase *take vengeance* to the verb *revenge*. In Nahum 1:2, where the 1611 King James translators wrote that "the Lord *revengeth*," the 1970 Oxford translators of the New English Bible rendered the same passage as "the Lord *takes vengeance*."

One of our best writers today — a modern Charles Dickens — is Herman Wouk. The readership of "The Caine Mutiny" and "War and Remembrance" is vast. Wouk's latest book, "The Hope," takes a handful of his flesh-and-blood characters through the latest generation of Israel's wars, and "The Hope" is not only a good read, but it also causes a good think.

"You think I forgive you for stealing Nakhama?" a soldier named Pasternak asks, shaking a thick finger at one of the heroes. "I'll be revenged yet."

Wouk writes, "Pasternak half winked one eye and walked off." That wink suggests that the vengeance sought is not serious; thus, one of our best writers prefers *revenge* as a verb to *avenge*, and in this instance *revenge* carries no maliciousness.

I have a hunch that, despite my fussy feeling, most good writers would find no difference in meaning between *avenge* and *revenge*.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 7

WEATHER

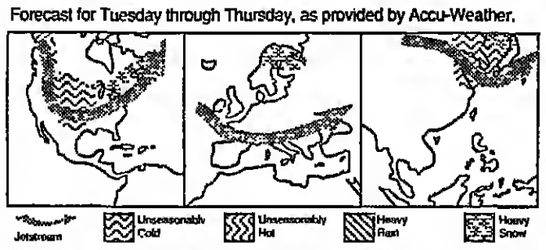
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	16/64	12/53	s	15/59	8/46	sh
Amsterdam	5/41	4/39	sh	4/39	1/34	r
Ankara	12/50	-2/29	s	11/52	3/37	s
Athens	16/61	7/44	s	16/61	11/52	pc
Barcelona	17/62	12/53	pc	15/59	7/44	sh
Belgrade	6/43	6/43	r	9/48	2/35	sh
Berlin	6/43	0/32	pc	2/35	-2/29	sn
Brussels	6/43	6/43	sh	6/43	1/34	r
Budapest	6/43	4/39	sh	7/44	2/35	sh
Copenhagen	3/37	-1/31	s	3/37	-1/31	sn
Costa Del Sol	19/66	11/52	s	18/64	9/48	pc
Dublin	7/44	3/37	sh	4/39	-1/31	sh
Edinburgh	7/44	4/39	pc	6/43	2/37	sh
Florence	12/53	9/48	sh	10/50	4/39	sh
Frankfurt	4/39	1/34	pc	3/37	0/32	r
Geneva	6/43	0/41	r	5/41	-2/29	sh
Helsinki	2/35	-4/25	sn	3/37	-6/22	pc
Istanbul	11/52	5/41	s	14/57	9/48	pc
Las Palmas	26/79	19/66	s	25/77	16/61	s
Lisbon	15/59	11/52	pc	12/53	7/44	sh
London	9/48	6/43	r	6/43	1/34	sh
Madrid	14/57	7/44	c	9/48	1/34	pc
Milan	7/44	6/43	sh	7/44	0/32	sh
Moscow	3/37	-2/29	sn	-4/25	-7/20	c
Munich	5/41	4/39	sh	5/41	-4/25	sh
Nice	15/59	11/52	s	14/57	4/39	sh
Oslo	2/35	-4/25	pc	0/32	-5/24	sl
Palma	16/61	13/55	pc	14/57	8/46	sh
Paris	14/57	9/48	r	6/43	0/32	sh
Prague	3/37	1/34	c	3/37	-3/27	sn
Reykjavik	1/34	-3/27	pc	2/35	-2/29	pc
Rome	15/59	9/48	sh	14/57	7/44	pc
St Petersburg	-3/27	-4/25	sn	-3/27	-7/20	c
Stockholm	1/34	-3/27	sl	2/35	-3/27	c
Strasbourg	5/41	5/41	r	5/41	-3/27	sh
Tallinn	2/35	-4/25	sn	2/35	-5/22	pc
Venice	9/48	8/46	r	10/50	3/37	sh
Vienna	5/43	2/35	sh	5/41	-1/31	sh
Warsaw	5/41	-1/31	c	2/35	-2/29	sn
Zurich	4/39	3/37	r	3/37	-2/29	sh

Oceania

Auckland	19/66	13/55	sh	19/66	12/53	sh
Sydney	27/80	20/68	pc	28/82	19/66	pc

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Strong winds and rain in Boston Tuesday could turn to heavy, wet snow before ending. Blustery and cold from Boston to New York City and Philadelphia Wednesday. Quite cold through Thursday from Chicago to Denver and Dallas. Sunny weather in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Europe
Much of the period will be windswept with showers in the heart of western Europe. This includes Britain, Germany, France and neighboring lands. Italy will be windy at times with a few hours of rain through Wednesday. In Spain and Portugal, rains Tuesday will be spotty.

Asia
Numbing cold will grip Beijing and Seoul Tuesday; midweek will be less harsh. In Tokyo, rain early Tuesday will give way to chill winds. Elsewhere, Japan will be unsettled with cold and snow in the north. Hong Kong and Taiwan will be partly cloudy, maybe with showers at midweek.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Beirut	20/68	13/55	s	20/68	14/57	s
Cairo	21/70	11/52	s	19/66	9/48	pc
Damascus	17/62	6/46	s	16/61	7/44	s
Jerusalem	16/61	11/52	s	16/61	9/48	s
Luxor	23/73	13/55	pc	21/70	4/39	pc
Riyadh	25/79	4/39	s	24/75	9/48	s

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	29/84	10/50	s	26/82	16/64	s
Caracas	31/88	23/73	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Lima	23/73	19/66	pc	23/73	18/64	pc
Mexico City	22/71	5/43	s	20/68	8/46	pc
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	23/73	t	27/80	22/71	pc
Santiago	26/82	12/53	s	28/82	13/55	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	29/84	22/71	pc	31/88	22/71	sh
Beijing	-5/22	-16/4	pc	-2/29	-9/16	s
Hong Kong	19/66	16/61	pc	19/66	15/59	pc
Manila	29/84	22/71	s	28/82	22/71	sh
New Delhi	24/75	6/43	s	26/79	7/44	s
Seoul	4/39	-11/13	pc	-1/31	-11/13	s
Shanghai	11/52	-2/29	s	8/46	-1/31	s
Singapore	30/86	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	sh
Taipei	21/70	14/57	pc	19/66	13/55	pc
Tokyo	14/57	8/46	sh	10/50	1/34	pc

Africa

Algiers	17/62	12/53	s	16/64	12/53	s
Cape Town	26/79	15/59	s	26/79	16/61	s
Casablanca	23/73	8/46	s	21/70	8/48	s
Harare	21/70	6/43	s	26/79	8/46	s
Lagos	31/88	24/75	s	32/89	25/77	s
Nairobi	23/73	11/52	pc	25/77	13/55	s
Tunis	16/61	8/46	pc	19/66	11/52	s

North America

Anchorage	-2/29	-12/11	sn	-4/25	-11/13	c
Atlanta	13/55	3/37	sh	9/48	1/34	pc
Boston	7/44	-1/31	pc	3/37	-3/27	sn
Chicago	1/34	-3/18	sf	-4/25	-8/18	pc
Denver	3/37	-12/11	pc	2/35	-14/7	pc
Detroit	3/37	-5/22	c	-1/31	-8/18	sf
Honolulu	26/79	20/68	pc	27/80	21/70	pc
Houston	19/66	9/48	pc	13/55	3/37	sn
Los Angeles	18/64	9/48	pc	17/62	8/43	s
Miami	28/79	16/64	s	27/80	19/64	pc
Minneapolis	-5/24	-13/9	sf	-6/22	-13/9	s
Montreal	-2/29	-11/13	pc	-3/27	-10/15	sn
Nassau	27/80	21/70	pc	28/82	22/71	pc
New York	7/44	0/32	pc	6/43	-1/31	sh
Phoenix	17/62	8/43	c	15/59	3/37	pc
San Fran	14/57	4/39	s	13/55	3/37	s
Seattle	7/44	1/34	s	3/37	-1/31	pc
Toronto	1/34	-9/16	sn	-2/29	-8/18	sn
Washington	7/44	-1/31	s	7/44	-2/29	sh

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 "Shane" star
5 Late actor Phoenix
10 "Dark Lady" singer, 1974
14 "—— in a manger . . ."
15 Author Zola
16 "——, from New York . . ."
17 Haircuts?
19 Kathleen Battle offering
20 "—— we having fun yet?"
21 Glowing
22 Kuwaiti structure
24 Opening word
26 Broadway show based on a comic strip
27 Dubuque native
28 Imperturbable
33 Become frayed
36 Former spouses
38 Conceited smile
39 Hawkeye portrayer
40 Recording auditions
42 Garfield's canine pal
43 Pilots let them down
45 Cushy
46 Catches some Z's
47 It fugrts
49 Gullible
51 Sufficient
53 Knucklehead
57 Horoscope heading
60 Police blotter abbr.
61 Prospector's find
62 World rotator?
63 Fake embroidery?
66 Augury
67 "This way in" sign
68 —— carotene
69 Emcee Parks
70 Nursery packets
71 Flowery verses

DOWN

1 Actor Lorenzo
2 Conscious
3 Odense residents
4 Recolor
5 Critiqued
6 ". . . —— a man with seven wives"
7 —— ordinaire
8 "Candle in the Wind" singer —— John
9 Copel and others
10 Vandalized art work?
11 Put on staff
12 Heinous
13 Kind of estate
18 Movie Tarzan —— Lincoln
23 Whoppers
25 Smog?
26 Showy flower
26 Lumber camp implements
30 Verdi heroine
31 Stumble
32 Makes do, with "out"
33 Float
34 Madame's pronoun
35 Eden resident
37 Divan
41 Scoundrels
44 Its usefulness goes to waste
46 Cumin and cardamom
50 Test tube
52 Actor Greene
54 Counted
55 Livid
56 Ann Richards's bailiwick
57 Poor fellow
58 "Be our guest!"
59 Concluded
60 Thunderstruck
64 Part of a year in Provence
65 Cable add-on

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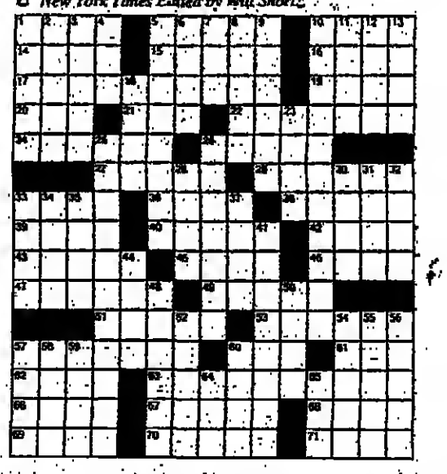
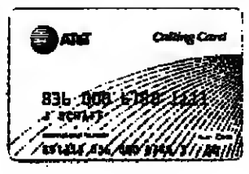


Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 17

M	I	M	I	■	F	I	R	S	T	■	O	H	M	S
E	R	I	N	■	A	R	E	N	A	■	L	E	I	S
L	I	S	T	■	R	A	N	D	N	■	E	L	S	E
■	T	H	E	B	O	S	T	O	N	P	O	P	S	■
I	A	G	O	■	■	P	E	I	■	M	I	R	■	■
S	P	R	O	U	T	S	■	R	E	P	A	V	E	■
■	■	A	T	R	E	A	R	■	E	T	E	S	■	■
■	F	A	T	H	E	R	F	I	G	U	R	E	S	■
M	I	R	E	■	■	P	E	D	A	N	T	■	■	■
E	R	D	O	E	O	■	S	I	S	T	I	N	E	■
G	E	M	■	N	A	P	■	■	I	N	O	N	■	■
■	O	A	D	D	Y	L	O	N	G	L	E	G	S	■
L	D	T	I	■	T	A	H	O	E	■	N	O	U	N
E	G	I	S	■	O	T	T	E	R	■	C	O	R	A
A	S	C	H	■	N	O	O	S	E	■	E	D	E	N

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



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How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA	
Australia	0014-881-011
China, PRC◆◆◆	10811
Guam	018-872
Hong Kong	800-1111
India◆	000-117
Indonesia◆	00-801-10
Japan*	0039-111
Korea	009-11
Korea▲▲	11*
Malaysia*	800-0011
New Zealand	000-911
Philippines*	105-11
Russia**(Moscow)	155-5042
Saipan*	235-2872
Singapore	800-0111-111
Sri Lanka	430-430
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0
Thailand◆	0019-991-1111
EUROPE	
Armenia**	8▲14111
Austria****	022-903-011
Belgium*	078-11-0010
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010
Croatia*◆	99-38-0011
Cyprus*	080-90010
Czech Rep	00-420-00101
Denmark*	8001-0010
Finland*	9800-100-10
France	19▲-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	00▲-800-01111
Iceland*■	999-001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Liechtenstein*	155-00-11
Lithuania◆	8▲196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Monaco*	19▲-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway*	800-190-11
Poland*◆**	0▲010-480-0111
Portugal*	05017-1-288
Romania	01-800-4288
Slovakia	00-420-00101
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden*	020-795-611
Switzerland*	155-00-11
U.K.	0500-89-0011
MIDDLE EAST	
Bahrain	800-001
Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801
Saudi Arabia	1-800-100
Turkey*	00-800-12277
AMERICAS	
Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Belize◆	555
Bolivia*	0-800-1111
Brazil	000-8010
Chile	00▲-0312
Columbia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica*■	114
Ecuador*	119
El Salvador*■	190
Guatemala*	190
Guyana***	165
Honduras*■	123
Mexico▲▲▲	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Panama■	109
Peru*	191
Uruguay	00-0410
Venezuela**	80-011-120
CARIBBEAN	
Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Bermuda*◆	1-800-872-2881
British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Haiti*	001-800-972-2883
Jamaica*◆	0-800-872-2881
Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2881
St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
AFRICA	
Gabon*	00▲-001
Gambia*	00111
Kenya*	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Malawi**	101-1992
Mali*	0800-890-110
Suriname	156

†AT&T Calling Card not yet available in all countries. AT&T World Connect™ Service provides country-to-country calling between more than 70 countries. AT&T Language Line™ Service offers over-the-phone interpretation in over 140 languages. AT&T World Connect™ Service is available from and to the countries in bold above. ‡AT&T World Connect™ Service prices apply.
AT&T USADirect® Service is available from all the countries listed above.
*Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone.
**Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. Dial 0130-0010 from major Warsaw hotels.
***May not be available from every phone.
—Collect calling only
◆◆Public phones require local coin payment during the call duration.
◆ Not available from public phones.
◆◆◆ Not yet available from all areas.
▲ Await second dial tone.
▲▲ From public phones only, push the red button, wait for dial tone and then dial.
▲▲▲ When calling from public phones, use phones marked. Limited.
■ For AT&T World Connect™ Service terminating calls only.

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